The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
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Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McILWRAITH—August 23rd, at Poona, the wife of R. McIlwraith, Esq., of a daughter, prematurely.

CUMMING—August 22nd, at Poona, the wife of Anthony Cumming, Esq., of a daughter.

HUDSON—June 19th, at Claughton, Cheshire, the wife of W. L. Hudson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TREVOR-ROPER—KINCHANT,—July 27th, at Llanvair, Waterdine, Wm. Trevor-Roper, Esq., late of Bombay, son of Charles B. Trevor-Roper, Esq., of Plas-Teg-park, Flintshire, to Rose Myra, daughter of the Rev J. N. R. Kinchant, J. P., of Nantiago, Shropshire.

SMITH—CHRISTISON—July 2 th, at the Manse of Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, Biggar, Samuel Smith, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool, to Melville, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Christison, Minister of Biggar.

DEATHS.

JEFFRY—August 25th, at the European General Hospital, of typhoid fever, George Gerald Jeffry, apprentice ship *India*, aged 17 years.

OPENSHAW—August 25th, at the European General Hospital, of dropsy, Frederick Openshaw, chief mate s.s. *Bombay Castle*, aged 48 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MACARTHUR—RIDSDALE—August 11th, at Landour, by the Rev. T. W. Shaw, J. N. S. MacArthur, to Miss Henrietta Ridsdale.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BILDERBECK—COOMBES—August 11th, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev. G. E. Morris, M. A., Assistant Surgeon John Bilderbeck, Madras Army, to Charlotte Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Coombes.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 2 th September, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 75[illegible] Tons, 160 H. P., Captain CAMERON, [illegible] on the 1st September, with Passengers [illegible] touching at Carwar, Cochin, [illegible] Madras, Masulipatam, [illegible], Tuticorin, Negapatam, [illegible] tam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam [illegible] permitting, a Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, per *Leonidas*.—With reference to previous advertisement, we beg to give notice that all Goods consigned to order, for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed and warehoused at the Custom House Bunder, on account and risk of the interested, and will be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Cyclops*, CORDINER, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORDINER will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Lightning*, HUSBAND, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HUSBAND will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Lightning*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Augusta*, O. E. NYLEN Master, from Sweden, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they ready to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
O. E. NYLEN, at CURSETJEE and EDULJEE'S.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरिएंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेषन लिमाटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the Publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

NOTICES.

WANTED. A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

WANTED A STEWARDESS for a first class Ship. Apply to DADY SORABJEE Dubash Oak Lane.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a second ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, salary Rupees 1[illegible]. Apply in person to Mr. H. R. WILCOX Office, new Oriental Bank Building, Rampart Row.
22nd August 1864.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—OMRAWUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this season. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of PESTONJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, and CURSETJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, in the firm of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE MHOW, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of JEVAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, as before.
MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.
PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.
Bombay 6th August 1864. CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Office on or before the 10th September next

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all over due Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઈમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ તરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 20th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the aforesaid 20th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Receipt No. 514 for 20 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China, in the name of Mr. T. G. YOUNG, bearing the Allotment number 764, which had been purchased by MOOLJEE CAWNJEE from MOONJEE AMBAYDASS, about a month ago, and which the said Mooljee Cawnjee had sold through Broker Bhanjee Dhurrumsey, and had entrusted it to him for recovering the amount thereof, has been lost or misplaced some where by the said Broker, Bhanjee Dhurrumsey. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing the said [illegible]ipt. Any person bringing [illegible] same to the said Mooljee Cawnjee, No. 7[illegible] Hanno[illegible], will be handsomely [illegible]ed. The Manager [illegible] Associa[illegible] [illegible]en requested not to [illegible] name of [illegible] body [illegible] the said Moo[illegible] Ca[illegible] warning any one purchases the afore[illegible] any body he will do so at his own risk [illegible].—Dated this — day of August 1864.
MOOLJEE [illegible]WNJEE.
મુળજી કાંઉજી

ALBION PLACE, BYCULLA.—Tenders are invited for making and levelling Roads at the sides and back of Albion Place. Also for laying on Vehar Water into each set of rooms. Specifications, with full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Office on the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) up to the 31st August 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st September.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters beg to intimate that the time for payment of the First Call on the Shares of the Bank, and for signing the Preliminary Deed of Association is extended to 31st instant, after which no further payments will be received.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WISCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ઇસટાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 2 th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.
By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity [illegible] terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine re[illegible] the right of rejecting any Tender with[illegible] for so doing.

Secretary to the [illegible]
Superintendent's Office, Bomb[illegible]

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 ,, ,, at 7 ,,
12 ,, ,, at 8 ,,

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

METAL DESPATCH, DEED AND CASH BOXES.—A supply of these Articles have just been received. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Fort and Byculla.

RE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.
By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.
Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. SCOTT and McCLELLAND.
GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.
N. B.—No tender will be received after the 31st instant.
3rd August 1864

THE "SINDIAN." ESTABLISHED IN 1852, published in Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING. Terms per mensem:—TOWN DELIVERY:—Two Rupees. MOFUSSIL:—Two Rupees, and Eight Annas for postage. IN ARREARS:—Eight Annas in addition to the above rates.

N. B.—It is requested that remittances of small amounts from the Mofussil, be made in one anna postage stamps.

ADVERTISING TERMS:—Moderate.
A. N. DE FLEURIMONT, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that EDULJEE DADABHOY BOOTY has retired from the Firm of DADY SORABJEE & Co., and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty of the said Firm has ceased from this date, 23rd August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the remainder partners Sorabjee Jamsetjee Malla and Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos.

પા. એદલજી દાદાભાઈ બુતી થઈ.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE MALLA,
NANABHOY JAMSETJEE MOOS.

TO DEVELOPERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The Advertizer begs to inform Directors of Public Companies, and others, who may be engaged in carrying on extensive works, that he is open to an engagement, either as a Storekeeper or Paymaster, or General Overseer. His Indian experience may be said to be both vast and varied, and he speaks fluently in the Hindustani [illegible].

References, of the highest character, will be furnished. Address "F. R. P.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.
Mofussil, 19th August 1864.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 8th proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in Fort George, a quantity of superfluous and unserviceable Barrack Stores, Copper Ware, &c.

Terms.—Purchasers are requested to pay down on the spot the total amount for which separate Lots are knocked down, and to clear the same away immediately the Sale is concluded, as the Barrack Department will incur no risk or responsibility in the matter.
J. BARNARD, Senior Barrack Master.
Bombay, 24th August 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st September next, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરિનસ આર વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—With reference to previous Advertisements, Messrs. BENNET & Co. have been directed by the Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on Building Leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of Ground on the Site of the Old Ramparts:—

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 situate in Hornby Row.
,, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ,, Rampart Row.
,, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 ,, near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, having a superficial area of 622 yards or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale. By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association.

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each, as follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
24th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, on FRIDAY the 26th August 1864:—

1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.
2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.
2 Old ditto ditto.
1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal Plungers and Pulleys and Shafting for working, complete.
1 6-inch Lathe, with Rests, &c., complete, and with Fly Wheel and Driving Bands.
1 Grindstone and Trough.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Punching Press.
3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Building Chunam.
Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and Country), Block and Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Country Hides, Baskets, Files, &c. [illegible] 3 or 4 2,000 Gallons Vats, more or less damaged.
56 [illegible] Bottles.
3 [illegible]rews.
[illegible]k Shigram.

AND

[illegible] Boat, with Sails, Masts, &c., complete.
[illegible]5th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.
By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.
For (2) two European Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (3) thirty Native Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.
LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A lage assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Hankerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tabacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES,

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—
For 1 month ....6 per cent.
,, 2 months....................8 ,,
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months........ 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—To be let furnished from the 1st November next, "WOODLANDS," a newly-built commodious BUNGALOW near Porcupine Point. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"THE BRIARS."—To be let furnished. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

TO BE SOLD, the owner having no further use for him, a handsome BAY ARAB; 14-2 in height, quiet, and has been regularly ridden by a Lady. Price 650 Rupees. Can be seen and tried by applying by letter to "G. L.," *Gazette* Office.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to
Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By DR. BIRDWOOD. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turn out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses, various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Fausset Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.
10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

		per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs.	28
,, Otard, Dupuy's 1857	,,	24
,, Old Champagne Cognac	,,	36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	,,	15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	,,	24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	,,	30
,, ,, Gerothwold's.	,,	25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	,,	25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	,,	40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	,,	17
,, The first growths	,,	30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs.	26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	,,	18	,,
Very fine Do.	,,	23	,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,,	26	,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,,	100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	,,	24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
François Frères Pale Brandy .... Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac......... ,, 26 ,,
Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to
JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints	,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 20 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.			Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à		Rs.	12
St. Julien do.	do.	,,	18
Pauillac do.	do.	,,	25
Pontet Canet do.	do.	,,	35
COGNAC.			
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.		,,	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.		,,	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy		,,	30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.		,,	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..............Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. White do. } Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } ,, Moselle } and Jordan }	,,	,,	39
HOCK......} ......Pints MOSELLE......}	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,	,,	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered [illegible] proposals and issue policies without reference [illegible] Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and [illegible] conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home [illegible] on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq,	John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.	

LIVERPOOL.—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.

Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Carling, Esq., (Charles Carling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to
ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

RING.—Dug up in the Garden of the House in Marine Lines occupied by Captain A. PHILLIPS, a massive Gold Signet Ring. The owner can have the same by describing Ring and paying the cost of this Advertisement.
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Municipal Commissioner.

WANTED.—A Portuguese or Native Clerk who has had good experience in keeping accounts in a Mercantile Firm, and is thoroughly conversant with the usual forms of office work. Apply to "W.," care of Bombay Gazette.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting of the above Company, advertised for this date, has been adjourned to the 26th instant, at 3 P. M.
LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!
GUISLER'S AND CUNLIFF'S.
JUST RECEIVED a consignment of the above, ex Ship Sir Jamsetjee Family, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 42 and Rs. 24 respectively. In quantity of ten dozens and upwards 10 per cent. discount for Cash.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Fort and Byculla.

TO LET.—A convenient, commodious and airy Bungalow, situated at Parell, Governor Elphinstone Road, now occupied by Mr. R. Sims, will be vacant on the 1st September or 1st October next. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, Forbes Street, Fort, next to Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, or to the Gardener on the Premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JAMSETJEE DADABHOY, BHICAJEE NUSSERWANJEE and BURJORJEE SORABJEE retired on the 1st January 1864 from the Firm of DORABJEE JAMSETJEE and Company by mutual consent, and their Interest and Responsibility ceased on that date. All debts due to the said Firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining partner DORABJEE NOWROJEE, who will carry on the same business under the name and style of DORABJEE NOWROJEE.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 30 per Share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, together with a Bonus of Rs. 15 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be paid to the Proprietors (free of Income Tax) on and after Thursday the 1st proximo.
The Transfer Books are closed, and Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.
By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTAS.—By JAMES GRANT DUFF, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo.—Price Rs. 18.
Extract from the Publishers' Advertisement.
"Some apology may be needed for the issue of a mere verbal reprint of a Book, the scarceness and value of which have long called for a new edition.
"But it is only by interesting a much wider circle of readers in the subject than heretofore, that the success of such an edition as the book requires can be expected; and it needs but to be better known in order to be universally read, and to take its place in the very first rank of historical compositions."
Times of India Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in the room of BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq., who retires by rotation, and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
p.p. W. NICOL & Co.,
JOHN LONGLEY,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th August 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 150 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 100 Tons of Castor Oil to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper, within twelve months from the date of acceptance of the Tender.
Samples of 2 gallons of each description of the Oil proposed to be supplied with the name, and address of the person tendering, marked legibly on the cans must be forwarded, not later than the 20th proximo, to the Company's Storekeeper at Byculla.
Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Oil," to be lodged with the undersigned before noon on Monday the 26th September next.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
W. H. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 3 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be open up to [illegible] for payment of the usual fee of [illegible] proceeds by Steamer until 4 o'clock A.M. Register letters will be received until 4 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Salsette, will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst., at 6 P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—AUG.—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday 1st ... 10h. 55m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday 9th ... 10h. 6m. A.M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ... 2h. 6m. A.M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 23rd ... 11h. 45m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	26	Birth of Prince Albert.	5 45	6 18	8 7	8 40	[illegible]
Sat.	27	Mercury rises, at 7.52 A. M.	5 45	6 17	7 [illegible]	8 1	
Sun.	28	St. Augustine—14th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 16	8 33	9 0	
Mon.	29	St. J. the Baptist beheaded	5 45	6 15	9 22	9 44	
Tues.	30	Jerusalem taken by Titus	5 46	6 15	10 2	10 19	
Wed.	31	Mercury sets at 7h.55m. P.M.	5 46	6 14	10 35	10 52	
Thur.	1	St. Giles.	5 46	6 13	11 8	11 25	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Aug. 18	Kurrachee	Aug. 20
Agra	Aug. 19	Lahore	Aug. 17
Allahabad	Aug. 18	London	Aug. 5
Australia	Aug. 5	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	Aug. 11	Madras	Aug. 19
Bangalore	Aug. 19	Malta	Aug. 9
Calcutta	Aug. 18	Meerut	Aug. 19
Cape	May 21	Oude	Aug. 17
Ceylon	Aug. 15	Peshawur	July 30
Cochin	July 25	Penang	Aug. 8
Delhi	Aug. 18	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Aug. 4	Suez	Aug. 12
Hongkong	July 29	Singapore	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

ABOUT the first idea which presents itself to the mind of the uneducated (and sometimes the educated) Asiatic when a man becomes obnoxious to him, or otherwise stands in his light, is to put him out of the way. And, as the readiest means for so doing and one the least liable to detection, poison would be the most likely to suggest itself to his unsophisticated intellect. The neatness and despatch of this method, apart from all other considerations, must possess no slight charms in his eyes. As a study of the most delicate and refined humanity we cannot therefore too much admire the conduct of our Government in giving its subjects of Bombay unlimited means to indulge its fastidious taste in this matter. From other points of view, perhaps, it does not appear altogether so admirable. Even Hindoos may claim some slight protection for their lives, and it would not be unreasonable in them to expect that some safeguard, however trivial, should be afforded them against the fatal consequences of the machinations of friends or enemies.

As a pretty comment upon the facility afforded by the present state of the law of obtaining the most deadly poisons in Bombay, the case of poisoning at the Byculla Schools, reported by us on Wednesday, may be read with advantage. As an instance too of the almost utter impossibility of tracing the guilt to its source we may mention the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the same case. Here is enough arsenic to poison half a regiment nearly found lying in the compound of the Byculla Schools, one child killed by eating it, and fifteen more brought to the verge of death, and after a seven hours' most patient investigation under the experienced eye of our new Coroner no light is cast upon the main question, viz., who put the arsenic where it was found. Whether it was placed there with the ingeniously devilish purpose of poisoning the whole school (and the wrapping of the poison in paper, where it was so very likely to tempt young children to taste it, seems to favour this hypothesis), or whether it was carelessly flung away by some one who had done all his poisoning, is immaterial. There was the poison lying spread as temptingly and plentifully as the manna in the Wilderness; and chance only has saved Sir Bartle Frere's consulship from being signalized by a holocaust of innocents. Next time perhaps the sower who went forth to sow this diabolical seed will bait his trap a little more cleverly; will perhaps sugar his arsenic, or mix it with *barfi*, so that the poor children of the Byculla Schools may, whenever they go to play in their gymnasium, utter in parody of the cry of the gladiator of old, *Ave Frere gubernator, morituri te salutant.*

In most poisoning cases in England the poison has been traced into the possession of the murderer through the wise provisions of the legislature in limiting the sales of these fearful compounds by the most stringent restrictions. The purchase of the poison by that arch-poisoner, William Palmer himself, formed one of the most important and telling elements in the case for the prosecution. And it is curious to compare the intending English murderer dodging about artfully and fearfully from shop to shop, purchasing his grain or two of strychnine here and his drachm of prussic acid there under all sorts of specious reasons, with the Bombay assassin boldly walking about the bazaar and buying his half-pound or so of arsenic from whom he lists without troubling himself to trump up any excuse or assign any reasons at all. On the trail of the Englishman walks the astute detective: he has but to enquire at a shop or two and the scent is found—even if we had that astute detective here, were he the Mr. Bucket of fiction, or the Pollaky of real life, he might lay his gifted nose to the ground for months in vain. So far as we can learn there are no restrictions whatever upon the sale of poisons here, in other words no check upon unlimited slaughter. There is a clause in the Penal Code which, by straining to its utmost tension, might possibly be made to fit the case of a man selling arsenic with a rashness surpassing in extent all human folly; but the utmost punishment he would incur would be only six months' imprisonment or a fine. We would have it made punishable by transportation, by the pains and penalties of a præmunire, which, as nobody exactly knows what that means, must be something very terrible, to sell poisonous drugs without Government licence. We could not, under the circumstances in which we dwell here, certainly hope that the result of such a measure passed by our legislature would be so successful as it has been in England in checking crime or tracing guilt, but we might reasonably hope for some decidedly good results to follow. We therefore trust that some one of our enterprising legislators, when they have quite finished with the "Time-Bargains Bill," will turn his attention to a matter which seems to us to be infinitely more pressing—and by framing and passing a measure of reform receive the gratitude of the whole community.

THE *Englishman*:—"Two of the Mysore Princes, Gholam Ruhman and Ghoolam Hakunee, lately petitioned the Governor General for an increase of one-third to their pensions, adding that if His Excellency would not grant their request, their petition might be forwarded to England and laid at the feet of Her Majesty, who, they were certain, would at once order proper attention to be paid to it."

THE same:—"We hear of another mob in Meywar on the 8th instant. Colonel Eden endeavoured to punish the former rioters who had attacked his house, when another crowd suddenly assembled and were very violent. They tried to seize Colonel Eden with the intention of tearing him to pieces, but the young Raja came to his assistance and saved him. It is said that the people of Meywar have taken a great dislike to Colonel Eden, and that the Governor General has disapproved of his conduct; they, therefore, do not hesitate to abuse and insult him."

THE *Bengal Hurkaru*:—"We intended yesterday to have made a few remarks upon an article which we took from the *Bombay Gazette*, but were prevented doing so by the arrival of the mail and the pressure of other matter. The subject of the article in question is a very old one—the preference of the Civil to the Military servants of the Government. We had hoped this undue partiality had passed away with the late East India Company, though apparently it has not. Both services should be treated in a similar way, but if either is to be favoured it should be the soldier, as he is not supposed to be so "highly educated" as his more fortunate fellow-servant. At the same time it would not take us much time to show that this is not invariably the case, for, as we write, one bright name rises in our mind after another, of soldiers who have not only distinguished themselves as [illegible], but likewise in the higher walks of civil life. Favours are not, however, distributed to the most deserving, besides those who entered the Civil branch of the service had generally, at least in the Company's time, more interest, though we fancy this is so no longer, and therefore let us hope in future that both the Civil and Military servants will be treated equally, and the public service and not private interests regarded."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"The Court-Martial which tried Major Murray for circulating an offensive letter reflecting on the character of his brother-in-law, Major Binny, found him guilty of unmilitary, but not ungentlemanly, conduct, and sentenced him to be reprimanded, which the Commander-in-Chief having confirmed, Major General Showers, Commanding the Presidency Division, made the absurd address usual on such occasions on the 9th instant, and thus ended the farce."

THE same:—"Serious apprehensions are entertained that some great disaster may occur, owing to the channel of the river Chenab being obstructed not far from its source—perhaps north of Chumba—and the water, consequently, not being able to stream down its usual course, have accumulated and formed a lake, which the natives describe as being of very large dimensions. This lake must sooner or later overflow, and if the body of water that escapes is not strong enough to overcome or pierce through the obstruction—it may be a glacier, but more probably a land-slip—and thus run between the ordinary banks of the river, it must necessarily create a new passage for itself, but under the most favourable circumstances, the temporary stoppage will be succeeded by an overwhelming rush, which will most likely have the effect of deluging all the low lands near the river for hundreds of miles downwards. We understand that precautions have already been taken by the authorities by warning the villagers of the impending danger, and in some cases rafts have been provided to save their lives in event of the flood coming unawares. The Chenab in its lower course is shallower than usual at this season, which is accounted for by the obstruction of which we speak, and in proof of this fact we may mention that timber that was some time ago laid on the side of the stream at low-water mark, in order that it might launch itself when the river rose and float down with the current, has not yet made its appearance at Goojrat.

"We must suppose that the inundation from which Mooltan has suffered so severely lately, was occasioned by the waters of the Ravee which falls into the Chenab some distance above the station."

THE Director-General of Ordnance, Colonel F. Turner, C.B., has (says the *Indian Daily News*) addressed a very strong and able letter to the Government, deprecating the abolition of the Cossipore Gun-Foundry, which had been determined on under instructions from England. "Colonel Turner's reasons, as assigned in his letter or minute, are mostly of a political nature, and have reference to the possibility of England being at any time engaged in hostilities with a strong European or American naval power; in which case, as he puts it, England's greatest, most valuable, and most important foreign possession would find itself, in all probability, cut off from its ordnance supply, and in the event of our Indian powder-works being shut up too—which has been contemplated—from its ammunition supply also. The Director-General reminds the Government that India has always been but little dependant upon England for ordnance or ammunition, and other such appliances of war, and he expresses himself as strongly of opinion, that India cannot be made, or be left too self-dependant as regards these things. Every one will recognise the truth and the force of these views and arguments; but it must be admitted that some of those of the abolitionists are also very strong and damaging to the Director-General's minute. The main argument of the abolitionists is as follows:—The Cossipore Gun-Foundry is now idle, as regards the casting and manufacture of guns; and it must remain idle and expensive so long as the science of gunnery and the manufacture of ordnance are in their present transition state in Europe—a state the termination of which no one can foresee. England, say the abolitionists, is the proper place in which to conduct ordnance and artillery experiments, and until these experiments shall have been concluded and *the* gun of the future shall be finally accepted at Home, the smelting furnaces of Cossipore must remain uselessly idle and expensive. We cannot see how this argument can be met and refuted; and we know that it is considered in England to have such weight as to cast the balance against the Indian gun-foundries, whose days may be looked upon as numbered. No human being, scientific or unscientific, can tell when, if ever, the great gun question now pending and being worked upon at such enormous expense, national and private, will be settled; and certainly to keep open expensive establishments in India, waiting for an event whose advent cannot be foreseen, would be anything but good financial policy. India must for the future get her guns from England."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*Private Telegram.*)

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

Sales of Cotton, 33,900 Bales.
Stock, 265,980 Bales.
Imports, 64,000 Bales.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

General sales, 6,000 Bales. Market dull; declined one penny since the 5th inst.

Bank rate 8 per cent. and likely to be raised.
Consols, 89.

Battle at Atlanta with great loss of life; no decisive result.

Hunter has been again beaten and is retreating on Harper's Ferry; and a new raid of the Confederates is expected. [Our own telegram of the 10th, published yesterday, stated that this raid had been actually commenced, and that the Confederates had occupied Chambersburg.]

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

24TH AUGUST.

Securities Five and a half, 10½ to 11 premium.
Fives, 4½ premium.
Fours, 6½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1¼d.
Dead weight £2 5s.
Light Freight, £3.
Cotton £2 5s.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.
Money market unchanged.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 11-4.
Number 40, Mule Twist, good seconds, per mule rope, Rs. 8.

LONDON LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Friday, July 12th, without having recovered from the state of coma into which it relapsed after the feverish excitement of the Dano-German debate; and Lord Derby's House of Commons is destined to become a constitutional *lusus naturæ* and attain the full term of septennial existence. No previous House of Commons has even reached a sixth year, and one peculiarity at least attaches to the present one on account of its mature age—that of having had time to develope a more distinct individuality than any House of recent times. This individuality, however, is far from a creditable one in many respects. Its most prominent characteristic is perhaps the intense interest taken by the members in personal explanations and the delight of the opposition in the exciting sport of baiting individual members of the Government. This, however, is a tendency not altogether peculiar to the present House, but there was never a House with such "proclivities" for running away at the mere mention of business as that which has just been prorogued. It may be said in its defence that the increase of the business of private Bill Committees is so overwhelming, as to work a very large proportion of the House to an extent which must render them very much indisposed to leave the Committee room where they have been engaged from eleven to four in investigating the conflicting rights and interests of half a score companies, canals, or landowners, and attend to public business for the whole of the evening, and very possibly for two or three hours the next day. During Sir Charles Wood's statement of the Indian Budget, the average number of members who listened was barely over a score. A few days before the prorogation, the report of the Committee for Revision of Standing Orders was brought up, but the measures proposed are far from being sufficiently sweeping to ensure any very great relief to either House. The question is becoming more and more serious as affecting public interests, and unless some remedy is devised must ultimately affect the composition of the House. A seat in Parliament will lose much of its attraction to many of the fittest men in the country if it implies daily drudgery in a Committee room throughout the Session, and, before long, everybody who has any business in life will be practically excluded.

Parliament being prorogued, and the autumn "Extra-Parliamentary Utterances" not having commenced, the home political world is rather dull, and at the dinner given by the Fishmongers to the Government last week Lord Palmerston almost laughed at the expectation that he was going to talk politics of any kind whatever. After a few platitudes about the honour of the country, which he said had been preserved and the calamities of war which had been averted, he suddenly became facetious on a subject certainly more *apropos* if less important, and told the Prime Warden that his duty was to "regulate the immigration of the vast multitude of the inhabitants of the ocean that come into contact with the population," and to vigilantly exclude all such "immigrants who were unfitted to mix with our population." Lord Russell, after paying a compliment to Lord Palmerston which may be considered as the ordinary after-dinner "you're a jolly good fellow" amplified and formulated in Ministerial language, fell back upon 1832, and appealed for confidence in his Danish policy of 1864 in consideration of his services as a reformer a third of a century ago. What home political excitement there now exists is centred upon Exeter election, where Mr. J. D. Coleridge, an able lawyer with "advanced" opinions, is to contest the seat of the late Mr. Divett with Lord Courtenay, a Tory eldest son without antecedents. Liberals of Mr. Coleridge's views are extremely anxious for his return, as a lawyer of his rank would be a most valuable auxiliary to them in the House. The clubs have been talking throughout the past week of a large batch of peerages *in nubibus*, and six creations are confidently predicted. A Dukedom for the Marquis of Westminster is sooner or later inevitable, notwithstanding Her Majesty's well known aversion to any increase in the higher ranks of the Peerage, and the probable elevation of Lady Palmerston as Viscountess Melbourne, with remainder to her second son, is not rumoured for the first time. Sir C. Wood is also said to be included in the fortunate few, and Sir R. Bulkely, a Welsh magnate, and Mr. Beaumont, of Northumbrian reputation and influence, are put down for baronies.

The Yelverton case is settled for the present, and three law lords against two have pronounced against the claims of Miss Longworth. It is true that the dissentient two were Lords Westbury and Brougham, so that the lady might well be satisfied with a result which leaves her free, with a character only stigmatized by an accidental majority in what happens to be the final court of appeal, and with the masterly judgment of the greatest lawyer of the day recorded in her favour, to say nothing of those of the ten other Judges who have at different times supported her claims. But it is said that after a fainting fit of some hours' duration on hearing the decision, her very first step was to announce her intention of again contesting the question in Scotland by claiming the right, under Scotch Law, of having Major Yelverton examined upon oath. There are some exceedingly strange stories afloat with regard to the way in which the result was received by the other party to the contest. It is said that Lord Avonmore's Irish seat was the scene of the most enthusiastic rejoicings, that bonfires were burnt, and whisky consumed by the tenantry in honour of the occasion; and to make the matter worse, the expense seems to have been defrayed by the Major himself,—a proceeding, however, of which the indecency is scarcely out of harmony with what might be gathered of his character from past events. The Divorce Court has been unusually busy of late, and a marked change is perceptible in the line taken by Juries during the last month or two. In three or four recent cases, the damages inflicted upon the co-respondent have far exceeded any on record since the establishment of the Court, and there seems every prospect of the system being continued. It is possible that damages of five or even ten thousand pounds may have a more salutary effect than mere expense. There is a case now before the Court which bids fair to be the ultimate cause of a much needed reform in the law of evidence in divorce cases and which illustrates most effectively the cruel hardships that might possibly, and probably do, arise from the exclusion of parties to the case from the witness box. Admiral Codrington seeks a divorce on the ground of alleged adultery, and the main evidence against his wife is that of a lady who repeats a confession said to have been made to her by the respondent, who under the present system has no opportunity whatever of explanation or denial. Another recent case which created great interest and much indignation was that of a schoolmaster at Eastbourne, just out of prison, for beating a pupil to death, and who appears to have behaved to his wife with the most horrible brutality under the guise of what he termed [illegible] "[illegible] fect Christ." Sir James Wilde thought that the principle excused the brutality, but the verdict of the public is very decisively against him.

The Danish affair has reached another stage. The unhappy state which too confidingly relied on Lord Russell's promises and English honour has at last accepted the situation, and is being made to feel the full force of the decree of *væ victis* pronounced by the German robbers. By a preliminary treaty signed at Vienna Denmark cedes Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, and though the smaller German powers are bitter in the extreme against Prussia, there is scarcely a hope of their again assuming proportions which will serve to profit Denmark. M. Von Bismark has undoubtedly been successful. He has secured for Prussia the first place in the race of exactions and spoliation, he has crushed out a spark of freedom which might have one day influenced all Germany, and taken the lead from Austria. The Diet may demand the surrender of the Duchies to the Duke of Augustenburg, but possession with M. Von Bismark and a Prussian army is more than nine-tenths of the law.

The last American news discloses the fact that the late invasion of Maryland was partly a gigantic and daring raid, and partly an attempt to create a diversion in favour of Petersburg. The most important event, however, is the continued retreat of Johnston, and the advance of Sherman to Atlanta. The campaign against Richmond is really assuming a secondary importance in comparison with Sherman's tremendous march right through the heart of the Confederacy.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD AUGUST.

FEW of the brilliant innovations on the ways of the past have had a more rapid and general success than the international exhibitions of art and industry so happily inaugurated by the lamented Prince Albert. Austria has been compelled by her violent policy in Italy and in Denmark to defer the invitation of Europe to Vienna until more quiet times; but even the absolutist Kaiser, who is trying so hard to piece together the new and the old in the management of his ill-assorted provinces, is bent upon making his capital the scene of one of the great competitive tournaments in which his subjects have hitherto held their own with so much honour. Portugal, and even Switzerland, are said to be hankering after the glory of seeing their neighbours flocking to similar gatherings at Lisbon and Berne; but it is probable that these very little members of the European sisterhood, should they venture to broach their ambitious desires to their taller relatives, would receive a snubbing calculated to throw a shadow over their aspirations. They will therefore, it may be presumed, content themselves with getting up exhibitions of their own products such as have been made much to their own satisfaction by Belgium, several of the secondary German States, and Turkey, and whose example is being followed at the present time by Spain. The latter has been for some years past projecting an international exhibition to be held at Madrid; but the want of roads, and also the want of funds, has compelled the whilome "Mistress of the Indies" to content herself for the present with a more modest attempt. But as Queen Isabella is one of the proudest and most ambitious of sovereigns, and did not care to do exactly what has been done by lesser powers, she proposed the holding of a Franco-Spanish exhibition on the frontiers of the two nations. The plan has been successfully carried out by the opening of a mixed exhibition of French and Spanish products at Bayonne. The ceremony of the opening was performed with great eclat by the Governor of the district; plenty of compliments were addressed to the sovereigns of both countries; and the exhibition is said to be highly interesting and likely to prove useful. The King of Spain, who is expected here shortly, will visit in company with his Imperial hosts; and it is thought not impossible that Queen Isabella will also honour it with her presence, prolonging her excursion to Biarritz.

The beautiful Empress of Austria is said to have made up her mind that crinoline is a dangerous, costly, unwholesome, and inconvenient nuisance, and to be determined to discourage the wearing of hoops in her husband's dominions. We shall see what measures she may adopt in view of this determination, and also what success they may meet with. As to the human sacrifices to what has justly been named "the Modern Moloch," they average considerably over one death per day, caused mainly by burning. The accidents to limbs are less numerous, but even these form a yearly total painful to think of. As for "striking instances" of the dangers of crinoline, take the recent case of proud and handsome Mlle F——, daughter of a great capitalist, who, on the second day after the splendid celebration of her marriage with the young Duke de S——, caught her foot in her crinoline, as she was going down stairs, fell to the bottom of the magnificent staircase of her new home, and broke her knee. The unfortunate new Duchess is tolerably sure of saving her leg, but it is certain that she will limp all the rest of her days. Physicians have been vainly declaiming against the dangerous ventilation of the centre of the body caused by the use of hooped petticoats; they prophesy all manner of neuralgic combinations of a class of maladies which are, to begin with, among the most serious and difficult with which medical science has to grapple, but they "cry in the wilderness." Nobody thinks of listening to their croakings. One of the ablest of the French journals has just attacked the prevalent fashion from another point of view on the subject of crinoline.

A calculation has been made on the subject of crinoline, says the organ in question, which is worthy of attention. Dresses require to be worn over hoops, at least three metres more than would be needed if worn over an ordinary skirt. As no less than 20 millions of ladies' dresses are made every year in France, the additional quantity of material necessitated by the use of hoops is 60 millions of metres, which, taken at an average price of 2 frs. per metre, makes a sum of 120 millions of frs. In addition must be mentioned the extra quantity of material employed in the manufacture of the hooped petticoat itself, and the long ample underskirt worn between the crinoline and the dress; this extra material cannot be counted at less than 120 millions more. The average cost of the hoops and the making of the cages cannot be taken at less than an average of 15 frs. each, producing a total of 150 millions to be added to the cost of the woven goods calculated above. These three sums together make up a tribute of 390 millions of francs or about one-fifth of the State Budget, paid yearly to a ridiculous and inconvenient fashion. Will the fair wearers of hoops pay any more heed to the financial aspect of these appendages than to the medical one?

On the other hand the friends of hoops point vigorously to the few cases in which a hooped petticoat has had the honour of helping its wearer in a strait. A servant-girl in the Rue de la Victoire fell out of a window a few days ago. The people in the street saw her falling with horror and expected to see her dashed to pieces on reaching the ground; but the girl's crinoline, expanding as she fell, performed the office of a parachute, and she lighted on her feet with no worse injury than a slight jar and a prodigious fright.

The adventure of Miss S——, the Dublin belle, who fell off Kingston pier into the Bay, and was floated out by the tide held up in gallant style by her crinoline, so that when lifted out of the water by the officers of H. M.'s frigate the ——, who ascertaining through their glasses the nature of the strange object drifting towards their ship, lowered a boat in a twinkling, and put off to her rescue in double quick time, neither her pretty pink bonnet, nor her new green parasol (which she had the presence of mind to keep well up over her head during her voyage) had received the slightest injury:—this adventure, as I was about to remark when I began this abominably long sentence, has just had a counterpart at Waterford, where a numerous party of young people of both sexes, tempted by a calm day, went out for an excursion in a boat which, ere long, they managed to upset, throwing every creature on board into the water. Fortunately for all concerned, the young ladies' crinolines all emulated the gallantry of which Miss S——'s petticoat had set so brilliant an example; and as, strange to say—though a future age will doubtless consider it strange that such a fact could ever have elicited such a comment—nearly all the young men could swim, the latter were able to get the unlucky boat righted and to get their companions into her, so that they all went back to shore, safe and sound, though, of course, soaked to the skin.

But the costliness and troublesomeness of crinolines are scarcely counter-balanced, the gentlemen are beginning to say, by the rare instances in which the former can fairly claim to have been useful. We accordingly hear from the opponents of hoops a good deal of invective against the vanity which, if the masculine portion of humanity could be believed, must be set down as the especial apanage of the fairer sex; accordingly, a few evenings ago, one of the very few *salons*, whose mistress has not yet quitted Paris and who still continues to "receive," the conversation having turned upon hoops and the vanity of their wearers, a cynic, who is famous for his abhorrence of crinoline and his strong views on the subject of feminine vanity, narrated in support of his theory of the weaknesses [illegible] of an eminent painter, who (like the famous artist Decamps, so renowned as a painter of apes) possesses a monkey, very intelligent, very ugly, but an immense pet of her owner's.

Mademoiselle Nounine, however, possesses all the defects which the cynic considers to be peculiarly feminine. She is lazy, inquisitive, excessively addicted to sugar-plums, fruit, cake, and so forth, fidgetty, disorderly, touching everything and breaking everything she touches, daubing her master's pictures, twisting the necks of his wife's canaries, and having once upon a time pulled every feather out of a splendid parrot, in imitation of the cook whom she had seen the day before plucking a fowl.

A short time since the artist having to go out, and dreading lest Nounine should perform some new piece of mischief during his absence, bethought himself of a method of furnishing her with something to do until his return.

He accordingly took the monkey on his lap, dressed her in a gay gown which had served as a model in one of his pictures in which figures a *marquise* of the time of Louis XV., painted her cheeks white and red with a black patch under one eye, powdered her head, hung a string of beads round her neck, and then, having seated her on the floor in a corner of the *atelier*, put a small looking-glass into her hand and left her not without some misgiving, and promising himself not to be long away. But instead of returning early, the artist was unexpectedly detained all night, and only got home next morning. He rushed to the *atelier* in terror, expecting to find everything upside down and half his pictures spoiled.

"I really must get rid of Nounine!" said the artist to himself, as he anxiously unlocked the door of the studio, "for I cannot let my work remain at the little wretch's mercy!"

But to his surprise and relief, he found her sound asleep, exactly where he had placed her, and holding the looking-glass firmly in her hands. Not a thing had been touched by her in the artist's absence.

"The fact is," continued the cynic, "that the ugly little beast, as vain as her sex entitles her to be, had been so enraptured with her own beauty and that of her finery, that she had remained through the entire day absorbed in the contemplation of her charming self in the little hand-glass. Now tell me," he added, triumphantly, appealing to his listeners, "does anybody believe that a male monkey would have passed a whole afternoon in gazing at himself in a mirror, and can anybody doubt, after such a proof to the contrary, that vanity is not the ruling passion of the female sex?"

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, 11TH AUGUST.

THE following telegram reached me a few minutes since:—

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

Cotton since the last mail left for Bombay one penny lower. The market dull. The Manchester market inanimate. The money market is little easier but the Bank-rate still nine (9) per cent. Bank of France seven per cent.

During the fortnight the half-yearly fair at Tantah has been brought to a close, and as was anticipated, the arrivals from the interior have been varying from 1,000 to 1,500 cantars per day. Of the best sorts of cotton more have been offered than of late, the present high prices having induced holders to push their cotton on the market.

New Crop.—By well informed persons the new crop is not likely to be so large as was expected a few weeks ago.

It is supposed that two and a half million cantars will be the utmost quantity.

The Nile is steadily subsiding below the comparative rise daily attained last year, and no fears are now entertained of an inundation.

The stock of cotton in the country is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000 cantars, but [illegible] of this estimate is of low inferior cotton.

In contracts nothing doing; sellers are asking far too high prices to meet the buyers' views, last year's heavy losses having caused great caution on the part of sellers.

Prices:—Fair open ginned dlrs. 56 per cantar.
Good fair do. dlrs. 57 do.
Fair roller do. dlrs. 53 do.
Good fair roller none offering.

Freight.—¼d. per lb. per steamer to Liverpool.
Exchange on London, at 3 months' sight, piastres 97½ to 97 per £ sterling.

The Circassian immigration still engages the attention of the authorities at Constantinople. On the 27th July the [illegible] and two sailing vessels arrived at Constantinople with 2,100 immigrants on board, and continued her voyage on the same day to Salonica, to take them to the Circassian colony which is being formed in the neighbourhood of that town.

On the 23rd July the new Consul General for Spain, Mr. G. de Moya, was received by the Viceroy at the Palace of Ras-el-Tin, with the usual ceremonies. He was accompanied by H.E. Zeki Bey, Master of Ceremonies, in a state carriage, and an escort of mounted Cavasses (police). Immediately after the credentials were read before the Viceroy, 21 guns were fired, and he took leave of His Highness.

Mr. de Moya was then accompanied to the yard of the palace, and in the name of H. H. presented by the chief of the stable with a horse and saddle, and afterwards with a sword, the scabbard of which is gold. He was by the guard of honour thereafter escorted to his residence in the manner he was taken to the palace. In the afternoon Mr. de Moya paid a formal visit of respect to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The horse is a beautiful animal and the Veterinary Surgeon to H. Highness assured me that it is worth £1,200.

The Constantinople paper mentions that the "difficulty" between the Porte and the Protestant missionaries has been arranged on a basis which, if not all that the latter could wish for, will perhaps, under all the circumstances, be generally regarded as equitable and satisfactory. The book-stores and offices of the several Societies have been re-opened, and full liberty given to their Agents to preach to all comers in their respective chapels and meeting-rooms—but *not* in the khans or other public places of Stamboul. The free sale of the Bible in book-stores is permitted, but not its *colportage* about the Capital, nor either the sale or gratuitous distribution of controversial works attacking Mahometanism. The native converts under arrest are, "for their own protection, and as a measure of precaution against popular excitement," to be temporarily removed from the Capital to some English Consular station in the provinces, the Porte engaging to provide for their families during their absence.

The result you will perceive is that the privileges of the Clergy have been very much curtailed. The exile of the native converts will be regarded as the least satisfactory feature of the settlement, and in certain circles in and about Exeter Hall will provoke unfriendly feeling towards the Sublime Porte. Apart from the religious bearing of the question, the action of the Porte is an infringement of the civil rights of the Missionaries. In entering and forcibly closing their premises the Minister of Police committed a violation of Treaty privilege, which in the end he will suffer for.

H. H. the Viceroy and his uncle Halim Pasha it is very well known have for several months been at deadly variance. The Viceroy to be "revenged on him has taken away all his labourers on several pretexts, and it is supposed that H. H. Halim Pasha will be unable to gather his crops. I am much mistaken if the Viceroy will not regret this business. He works the fellahs night and day, feeding them poorly, while Halim Pasha on the contrary pays them well, and asks only five hours labour of the 24. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the relations existing between the abovenamed illustrious men.

A few weeks since 143 Circassian women and children were brought here for sale. The Viceroy I hear bought 60 of them. So you will perceive that the abolition of slavery in Egypt is like most other things here a sham. There is a slave market at Tantah once a week. A fortnight since an acquaintance bought a girl of thirteen years for 90 dollars. He has since married her. I was asked to the marriage, but [illegible] of Nile boils, and other considerations, prevented me from being present.

This is a wonderful country. A few days since a Greek, aged 80, believing that he was dying, and desirous to provide for his wife, a woman of 24, asked a young man aged 25 if he would marry his widow as soon as he died, promising if he did so he would leave the whole of his fortune to him. The offer was accepted, but the old man, to make all things sure, insisted they should get married while he was yet alive, and as he believed he did not many days to live, a Greek priest was brought to the house and the ceremony of marriage gone through. The old man has recovered. But his wife refuses to live with him and she is now keeping a beer-shop, and seems perfectly unconcerned and happy.

A few days since an English gentleman travelling in Upper Egypt, anxious to have a memorial of his visit to the Soudan, determined on buying a Mummy! Unable to please him with the genuine article, an Italian and a Turk, hearing that a European had been buried only a few days before, resolved on unearthing him, and having placed him in one of the ancient coffins offered him for sale. After much bargaining the Englishman paid £300, and proceeded with his purchase to Cairo. Proud of his treasure he had the box opened to show to a friend he had met in the [illegible] who on looking at the corpse exclaimed [illegible] apothecary [illegible] week after having embalmed him [illegible] means we had, for transmission [illegible] dria." So mortified was the purcha[illegible] apothecary that the following day [illegible] leaving Mr. Zech, the proprietor of Shepheard's Hotel, to bury his purchase.

The Viceroy is now at Cairo, but the ladies of the Harem are here. Grand preparations are now being made at Cairo for the reception of Her Highness the mother of the Sultan, now hourly expected from Constantinople, with the Viceroy's mother, and second wife and family.

The merchants complain of the Agents of the Viceroy taking away their Arab employés to work for him. The discontent is general, and just I regret to add. Some take his misconduct humorously. Here is one skit on him which you may think clever enough to publish, no paper dare publish it in Alexandria, for I have tried them all:—

THE REASON WHY!

Your readers demand and 'tis fair they should know,
Why the Viceroy such large crops of cotton should grow;
We read in the *Times* that His Highness' produce
[illegible] simply designed for his personal use;
But what could he want with those thousands of bales
That filled all the trucks and blocked up all the rails?
If cotton is used, as experience acquaints,
To stop up his ears 'gainst the merchants' complaints,
In carrying out, thus, the end that's desired
A large lot of stuffing is daily required;
From hence this deduction must not be forgotten,
His Highness grows grievances thickly a-cotton.

A book has recently been published in London, edited by Lord Kirkwall, entituled, "Four Years in the Ionian Islands," which is deservedly attracting attention, chiefly on account of its impartiality. The author appears to have neither approved of the English Protectorate on the one hand, nor of the cession to Greece on the other. The English, he thinks, abused their opportunities; the Greeks, he thinks, will be unable to digest their prize. The one country was too tireless, the other will be too weak, to do justice to the Ionian Islands. The author's charges against the English Government are, that its high officials set a very bad example to the Islanders in the way of private morality; that England grossly neglected the education of the people; and that she allowed the revenue to be raised on unwise principles. He complains that "in modern Athens, which dates from only 40 years back, education is more advanced than in the Ionian Islands, where England reigned for 50 years with supreme power," though he admits that some share of the blame is probably to be attributed to the political and religious prejudices of the Ionians themselves.

BOMBAY.

THE *Inconstant*, Culliton, master, hence to New York, passed St. Helena on June 22.

YESTERDAY eight natives who had been apprehended on a warrant by Constable Reid, were fined each Rs. 10 by F. L. Brown Esq., at the Mazagon Police Office.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court have appointed Azam Mungeshrao Bulwunt to be Acting Moonsiff in the District of Surat.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to-morrow, Saturday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that the Public Works in Nimar shall henceforth form a separate Executive charge, to be called the Nimar Division, under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Mr. W. A. East, B. A., a first Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes arrived in Bombay by the last mail and took charge of his duties yesterday. Mr. Justice Janardhan will immediately proceed to Belgaum and take charge of his appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court at that station.

MESSRS. PILE, HAY, and Co., North Sand, have launched the *Mula*, a nine years' iron screw steamer, of 800 tons, builder's measurement, and engines of 120 horse power, which has been sold to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company.

WE understand that Mr. J. P. Hornsby, Assistant Traffic Manager on the G. I. P. Railway, having completed his five years' engagement, retires from the Company's service. Mr. Hornsby, whose he[illegible] seriously impaired by close attention to the ve[illegible] duties of that office, proceeds to Europe at an [illegible] date.

THE following [illegible] have passed St. Hel[illegible] homeward bound [illegible]:—
[illegible] London, June 16.
[illegible], for New York, June [illegible]
[illegible], Liverpool, June 20.
[illegible], for New York, June 22.

THE Police Reports show that drunkenness, both among Europeans and natives, has increased to an enormous extent of late years. In 1849 there were 89 charges of drunkenness entered upon the Police Sheets against Europeans and 634 against natives. Last year the Report showed 227 European cases and 4,036 native.

WE are glad to notice that the Revenue Fund of the Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris now amounts to £400,000. This Fund has now attained the proportion prescribed by the Statutes of the Bank; namely one-fourth of the whole capital: and all profits will, consequently, in future be divided without further deductions for the Revenue Fund. The shares now stand at 100 per cent. premium.

WE regret to hear that Mr. D. J. Kennelly, Municipal Commissioner, met with an accident the other day by being thrown from his horse while out riding. Mr. Kennelly's foot on his being thrown, became fixed in the stirrup, and the horse dragged him along for a short distance; but, fortunately, he was soon rescued from his perilous position, without being very much injured. It is believed that he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

WE observe it is announced in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that Mr. F. D. Faithful, a Solicitor of the High Court, has been appointed Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, thus superseding Mr Manockjee Cursetjee in that office, which he has held for some years past. The Court is now composed as follows:—Mr. J. F. Hore, First Judge; Dr. R. T. Reid, Acting First Judge; Mr. F. D. Faithful, Second Judge; Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Third Judge; Mr. N. Spencer, Fourth Judge.

THE following appointments, in addition to the foregoing are announced in the *Government Gazette* of yesterday:—Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodewjee to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Belgaum, continuing to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature; Mr. W. Wedderburn to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad; Lieutenant A. LeMessurier, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department.

THE Act of the Bombay Legislative Council to amend Section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858, which provides that the two Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay elected by the Worshipful Bench of Justices shall remain in office till the passing of any general Act to amend or repeal Act XXV. of 1858, or for a period not exceeding one year from the date of election: and that at the end of every such period successively a new election shall take place, has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General, and is numbered I. of 1864.

ON Thursday (yesterday week) Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Patel had his horse and carriage (value about Rs. 2,000) stolen. Mr. Constable Knight traced them to a place between Marole and Gorebunder, on Salsette, about 21 miles from Bombay, he there found the carriage broken and the horse made fast; coolies were engaged and the horse and carriage were brought to Bombay and handed over to the owner. Mr. Knight ascertained that the thief was one Alexander Ross, late an employé in the Land Reclamation Company, and also learned that after abandoning the turn-out Ross had proceeded on to Poona whither he was pursued but without any effect, all trace of him being there lost. His description has, however, been circulated, and it is very possible he will be recognized.

A VESSEL was sent off the stocks on the 19th ultimo from Messrs. Vernon's yard, at the Brunswick Dock, Liverpool. It was high water about a quarter past 11 o'clock, and shortly before that hour an iron ship named the *Glenlora* glided down the ways, the launch being in every respect quite successful. The *Glenlora*, which has been built for Mr. Thomas Stenhouse, of London, is 184 feet in length between perpendiculars, 31 feet breadth of beam, 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 845-44-94 tons burthen per register. She is intended for the East India and China trade, and is classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and 20 years in the books of the Liverpool underwriters.

A BO'SUN IN TROUBLE.—Thomas Ely, boatswain of the ship *Shannon* and another seaman named Charles Brown, of the same ship, were charged with refusing duty.

The captain having stated the charge against the accused, Ely, the boatswain, said as how he had shipped as bo'sun, but on the day in question the mate ordered him to go over the side and "black." He went over and blacked accordingly, at the same time telling the mate, as how he didn't think that was bo'san's work.

The captain having given the prisoner a good character, His Worship discharged the boatswain with a salutary caution, and sent the other prisoner to the House of Correction for four weeks.

THE "BEESTON CASTLE" *vs.* THE "AGAMEMNON."—SALVAGE.—This was a claim for salvage reward, brought by the ship *Beeston Castle*, 1,005 tons, which was on her voyage from Bombay for Liverpool, against the *Agamemnon*, 1,700 tons, which was waterlogged and had been seriously damaged by getting [illegible] on the 24th of February last, after leaving St. John [illegible] having met with heavy gales. The services were rendered in April last, when the *Agamemnon* was in the Atlantic, and consisted in pumping and putting some of the crew from the *Beeston Castle* on board the *Agamemnon* to navigate her, which was attended with great difficulty from the severity of the weather and the disabled state of the ship, and when off Crookhaven steamtugs were employed, and she was finally brought to Liverpool, the service lasting about 30 days. The value of the *Beeston Castle*, her cargo, and freight was 170,000*l*; the value of the property salved was 12,205*l*; and the expenses in rendering the service were 1,102*l*. The Court awarded 4,000*l*., the expenses, and costs.

SHIP-LAUNCHES.—Messrs. Thomas Vernon and Son launched from their Liverpool yard on the 23d ultimo a new iron ship called the *Rajpoot*, owned by Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., of 18, Leadenhall-street. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 226 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 23 feet. She is destined for the Bombay trade, and in her construction has been particularly adapted to the requirements of the India trade, and is fitted with all known and tried improvements. Her keel and kelson are in one plate, and constructed on the middle line keel principle, with half floors, secured to each side of the vertical kelson plate. Her beams are made of Kennedy and Vernon's patent solid deck-beam, iron rolled to the proper dimensions, without plates or rivetting. In addition to the usual iron stringer plates, she has teak waterways and stanchions, which on deck give her the appearance of a wooden ship. She has two decks laid, and is thoroughly fitted for carrying troops and passengers.

Messrs. Robert Duncan and Co., of Port Glasgow, have recently launched an iron ship, the *Di Vernon*, being the seventh ship of the "Fleur de Lis" line, belonging to Messrs. Chas. Geo. Cowie and Co., for their Liverpool and Bombay trade, and the second ship this year of this line from Messrs. Robt. Duncan and Co.'s yard, who have also another similar vessel for the same owners now on hand. Length between perpendiculars, 200 feet; breadth, 34 feet 6 inches; depth, 20 feet 8 inches; register tonnage, about 1,000 tons. She is classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyd's, and 20 years at the Liverpool underwriters.

THE WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—The casualties from cholera during the past week, have declined from 82 in the week preceding to 71, whilst those from fever during the same period have increased from 239 to 251, whereas the mean of the deaths from the same causes in the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years was only 18 and 135 respectively. The number of deaths of Europeans during the past week was 7 against 5 in the week preceding. The total number of deaths from all causes during the same period was 457 against 442, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding decade being only 267: thus showing that the mortality has almost doubled in the last ten years

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	0
Fever	2
Other diseases	4
Accident	1
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	1
Other diseases	0
Accident	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	49
Small-pox	6
Fever	155
Measles	0
Other diseases	67
Accident & violence	2
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	12
Small-pox	0
Measles	0
Fever	78
Other diseases	29
Accident	0
PARSEES:	
Cholera	5
Fever	9
Other diseases	12
Accident	1
JEWS:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	5
Small-pox	1
Fever	5
Other diseases	8
NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	1
Other diseases	0
Accident	1
UNKNOWN RACES:	
Cholera	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	1
Accident	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	71	18	Accident	6	4
Small-pox	7	2	Sexual system and child bearing	2	4
Measles	0	1	Tegumentary system	3	2
Fever	251	135	Leprosy	1	1
Cachexy	3	23	Dropsy	4	3
Nervous system	18	11	Other and unknown	0	0
Respiratory system	12	22			
Alimentary system	45	39			
Vascular system	1	1			

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT FOR BOMBAY.—The *Government Gazette* of yesterday contains a document of much interest to the general community of Bombay, being "A Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of Rates and Taxes therein." This will, we believe, be the first occasion on which Bombay has been dignified by the appellation of a "City," in any Act of the Legislature, and we congratulate the citizens of every rank and degree upon the honour thus conferred upon what has hitherto been termed merely the "Town and Island of Bombay," and trust that this is the first step to the extension of the English Municipal system to this place, and the election of a Mayor and Aldermen, of which civic dignities Bombay was deprived on the introduction of the Recorder's Court at the commencement of the present century. The following is the statement of the objects and reasons for the introduction of the Bill, which is in charge of the Hon. Walter R. Cassels:—The present system of municipal [illegible] in Bombay has been fo[illegible] conservancy of the [illegible] Town. The Bench of Justices recently [illegible] a Committee to inquire into its organization and its relation to the Bench, and their report, as well as the Resolutions of the Worshipful Bench in connection with it, urgently called the attention of Government to the necessity of immediate reform. Not only has the present system been condemned by the Bench of Justices, and generally by the community, but the Municipal Commissioners themselves from their own experience, have pronounced the constitution of the body to be radically defective. It has been found that three Commissioners, with equal powers but divided responsibility, have almost unavoidably obstructed and counteracted each other. Two of these Commissioners are allowed at the same time to hold other appointments, devoting only a portion of their time to the onerous duties of their office. The natural result of such a combination has been that the natural obstructiveness has exceeded the co-operation of the executive body. The able report of Dr. Leith, as well as the powerful representations of other eminent medical men, and the unsatisfactory state of recent mortuary returns, have emphatically proved the necessity for some effectual measure to improve the sanitary state of the Town and Island, and the present Bill is brought forward with a view to introduce a better system of municipal administration and conservancy into Bombay. In this Bill the entire executive power and responsibility is concentrated in one Commissioner, who is allowed, under certain restrictions, to appoint his own subordinate staff, of which a liberal establishment should be provided to assist him. A Sanitary Officer, and a Consulting Engineer are to be attached to his office, and appointed, as he is himself, in order that they may be independent of him in their advice without in any way diminishing his power and responsibility in executive matters. It has seemed desirable upon every ground that the Bench of Justices should exercise more complete control over the income and expenditure of the Municipal Fund. For this reason the Fund, as well as all municipal property within the Town and Island, has in this Bill been vested in the Justices. The Commissioner is required annually to submit to them for sanction a Budget of estimated receipts and disbursements, and he is not to undertake any new works without the previous approval of the Justices. On the other hand the Justices are not allowed so far to interfere with the responsible Executive Officer as to order any special works to be undertaken by him which he himself has not first proposed. The present Municipal Commissioners derive their authority from several distinct Acts. These Acts have, therefore, been repealed, and their provisions, as well as many clauses from the Bengal Municipal Act VI. of 1863, have, with suitable modifications, been embodied in the present Bill, together with such additional regulations as past experience has shown to be necessary for its greater efficiency. With the exception of such alterations and the important changes in the constitution of the executive body and its relation to the Bench of Justices which have here been specified, the present Bill merely reproduces in a consistent and consolidated form the Municipal Acts previously in existence.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn that the Chamber of Commerce have taken up the subject of the disgraceful state of the Telegraph, and have addressed to Government a strong remonstrance which we have been favoured with permission to publish, and we sincerely trust it may meet with the attention which it merits:—

FROM H. TOLPUT, ESQ.,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Government of India, Simla.

SIR,—I have the honor, by desire of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the increasing inefficiency of the Electric Telegraph Line in Southern India, and on behalf of the mercantile community of this Presidency to respectfully solicit some modifications of the present system upon which the Government Telegraph Department is conducted. The subject cannot have escaped the notice of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General, and the local Government being powerless to effect any reforms such as are needed, it is confidently hoped that the representations of the Chamber may meet with that prompt attention which the public at large consider has not hitherto been shown to the frequent complaints that have reached the Director General of Telegraphs.

"The line between Bombay and Madras is seldom in good order for more than a week at a time, and it is a remarkable fact highly suggestive of fraudulent dealings, that immediately after the arrival of the Mail Steamer at Galle or Bombay, the line of communication is interrupted, and often remains so for two and even three days. I am well aware of the great difficulty that must present itself to the discovery of the persons who are chargeable with these misdemeanours, and that during the existing crisis in Bombay extraordinary temptation is offered to unprincipled speculators to bribe the subordinate officials in the Telegraph Department in such a way as protects them from penal consequences. The regularity of these interruptions is so marked, that this Chamber has no hesitation in attributing most of them to wilful acts on the part of the officials alluded to, and it therefore seems very advisable that the evil be at once investigated by the Government. The subordinate officials in the Telegraph Department are in receipt of very small and slowly progressive salaries, and as the chances of promotion are but few, and a disposition has been shown by the Government of India to appoint as Directors of Circles members of the Army Staff Corps, a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevails in the Department, and respectable and intelligent youths are hindered from entering the service, or if in it are easily prevailed upon to throw it up, and apply themselves to other pursuits which offer better prospects. So much responsibility is placed on these subordinate officials, that it should be good policy to pay them liberally, and then a better class of men would offer themselves for service, and the public

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would not be victimised as it now is. The delay that occurs in discovering the cause of interruption appears to the Chamber to prove that the number of Inspectors on the line is insufficient for the duty to be performed.

3. It does not appear necessary to trouble you with a list of messages despatched from and to Bombay, to prove my assertion that only on very rare occasions do they arrive at their destination within 24 hours, but rather may two or three days be said to be the rule. Between this and Cochin the messages frequently arrive an hour or t[illegible] letters despatched on the same date as the telegrams, and between Calicut and Cochin the line appears to be in a chronic state of interruption, although repeatedly inspected by the local officers in charge. No confidence is placed in the telegraph generally speaking, and mercantile operations are confused, delayed, or altogether prevented by the uncertainty that now attends the despatch of a message to the other presidencies. Thus the telegraph is less employed than would be the case were its efficiency permanently maintained, and the revenue derived by Government from this source is very much affected in consequence.

4. To strengthen the hands of the officers in charge of Circles, and to aid the public in arriving at some satisfactory explanation of the cause of the delay of messages, the Chamber would again respectfully urge the establishment of Complaint Offices for each Circle, to which representations may be made, and from which information may be obtained. The Complaint Office at Calcutta cannot possibly institute such prompt, diligent, and satisfactory enquiries into complaints of miscarriages in this Presidency as a local office could do, and the present system seems not only cumbrous in practice, but wrong in principle. After the lapse of three days the sender of a message can obtain no information regarding it from the Office of despatch, and the merchant at Tuticorin has to apply to Calcutta for the stereotyped reply that an enquiry will be made, and the complainant communicated with should anything be discovered. The expense attending the establishment of these additional Complaint Offices would undoubtedly contribute materially to the better working of the Lines.

5. Collectively and individually the members of this Chamber contribute a large sum annually towards the support of the Telegraph Department, and it is hoped that this circumstance will weigh with H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General when considering the advisability of the reforms I have suggested.—I have, &c.—*Madras Athenæum and Daily News.*

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 15th August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 22nd August 1864.

	Weekly Total. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	1·95	34·94
Fort	...	...
Esplanade	2·44	46·50
Byculla	1·37	46·07

SALE OF THE POWDER WORKS LAND AT MAZAGON.

(*Communicated.*)

In a low and confined vault at the Collector's Office very much resembling a coal cellar, the sale of the land lately occupied by the Powder Works at Mazagon took place yesterday, Messrs. Bennett and Co. being the Auctioneers, and 40 lacs of rupees, or four hundred thousand pounds sterling, passed into the coffers of the Government. The sale was to have taken place at 12 o'clock, but owing to the usual delay that is necessary to instil a proper respect for the dignitaries, the parties present had to look doubtingly at each other and lounge about as best they could about the doors and unfurnished passage for nearly three quarters of an hour before "our Collector" arrived with his staff; and dilapidated chairs and charity benches were brought in during the reading of the one-sided agreement that is to be made between the questionably fortunate lessee and the lessor, wherein it is stated that all the 40 lacs must be paid and no questions asked, no stone or brick laid without permission, re-entry in 20 days upon non-payment of rent, all taxes and rates to be paid, in consideration that a wise and all-powerful Government sells you a barren beach and a shallow rocky shore for the sum of £400,000 sterling, and kindly throws in the dilapidated rubbish called buildings on the land, from which Government have taken away the doors, windows, and other fittings.

It was known for some time that great anxiety prevailed amongst the leading monied men, both Hindoos and Parsees, to get possession of a piece of reclamation; and when bidding commenced, it was actively carried on by Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Dinshaw Manockjee, Premchand Roychund, and the young Financial Company of the Khojas. There were a few European gentlemen present, who did not join in the mad race of competing: some of the natives *represented the leading mercantile houses here.* The first bid was 15 lacs, *reaching* 26 lacs by Premchund [illegible] rupees was the amount [illegible] reached [illegible] of 34 lacs: the amount of the bid was then reduced to half a lac, and the confederate Khojas retired to consider new tactics to meet the rapid and hard bidding of the little quick-eyed Bunnia, who continually pulled up his stockings, cracked his fingers, and smiled through the nervous twitchings of his countenance. Bidding was again actively resumed, upon the confederates taking up their new position upon their offer of 35½ lacs of rupees. P. then went in for another blow, at 36 lacs, and rapid exchanges took place in bids and counter-bids, till Premchund closed this battle of money bags, by bidding 40 lacs of rupees. This took away the breath of Mr. Kessowjee, who pumped fearfully, and muttered some Guzeratee incoherence: the whole capital of the Young Financial was overwhelmed, and the Parsee millionaires were each a tower of silence in themselves,—that is shut up. By the loud "*true war*," or three rapid blows of the hammer, the tale was told of additional landed property to the estate of Premchund (Query), who stepped to the table and signed the necessary documents, and the discomfited Bunnias, Purbhoos, Parsees, Noodlejees, and Flimsybhoys left the field of excitement to talk it over in the bazaars; and well might "our Collector" and his staff, after our over excited company had left, have put their tongues in their cheeks and chuckled to themselves that their service and their Government had had another miraculous draught of rupees.

So much for the sale, that in half an hour increased the revenues of the Government to more than the yearly income of our wealthiest English Dukes; and for what? An enclosed barren piece of ground dotted with dismantled sheds and a rocky unapproachable shore washed and covered by every tide. In what constitutes this enormous value of what is too far northward to serve the least important interests of the commerce of Bombay, and which to bring into commercial use either for docks, mills, or reclaimed land will yet demand crores of rupees from the plethoric wealth of this city? Is there not in these transactions and the advantages that follow, which are taken by Government, a flagrant breach of that moral law, and an abuse of the regal prerogative which it represents by its taking advantage of the wealth of its citizens, and offering baits in moments of excitement that it must know will render a rich harvest of profit and wealth to itself, and where legal bridle is placed upon a too willing jade without equity and without justice? Is it not a *time bargain* more flagrant than the most unprincipled dulial dare commit on our 'Change at the corner of Meadow Street? Can His Excellency the Governor stand on that pedestal of eminence upon which fortune has placed him, and at whose base kneel the emblems of our Home Government—truth, justice, and honour, and look down and survey the people of this Island, and say that they are not misguided and wrong-headed to pay away £400,000 sterling for that which the Government know we must feel is not in real value worth one-eighth of that sum? We would ask that the wealth we possess should be so guided as to raise the people in our charge, not to encourage them to wagering for land, or place temptations in their way. Such mischief does not go to the credit of our rulers, but may in time seriously affect the moral and honourable existence of our Government. The sale of such land at the present time, and the unscrupulous sordid desire to advance the monied possessions of Government, and on such questionable terms, is, we venture to state, an act that any Court of law would condemn for its illegality, and a Court of equity would dismiss for its one-sidedness. The subject is an important one, and we shall yet have more to say upon it.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday in Israel Street, on the body of a Seedee woman named Toojara, when, from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased was the wife of a man named Nanjeebhoy Sagun, and that about 9 o'clock on the previous morning she complained of having pains in her stomach. She was advised to eat some pepper, but instead of doing so it seems that she, of her own accord, ate a quantity of opium which her husband had in the house. Upon the latter becoming aware of this he immediately sent for a doctor who applied the usual remedies, but without any good result, as the poor creature expired about 6 o'clock the same evening. The following verdict was recorded:—"The deceased Toojara died from the effects of poison, that poison being opium: but by whose hand that poison was administered there is no evidence whatever before us."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*25th August.*

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Jack makes up his Mind.—W. Purvis, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Kennington*, was placed at the bar, charged with continued wilful disobedience of orders in refusing to duty on board the above ship. From the evidence adduced, it would appear that the prisoner came out of jail on the previous day, and upon being asked by his captain to turn to, he told his skipper that he had made up his mind to do no more duty on board; and added, that he intended to stick to his word.

His Worship advised the prisoner to return to his duty, when the latter said, "I'll do no more work on board that ship. The mate says I am inclined to create a disturbance between them, so I am better out of the ship."

His Worship finding that the prisoner continued obdurate, sentenced him to twelve weeks' imprisonment [illegible]

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 25th August 1864.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Joseph Arnould, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.)

REVERSAL OF A CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

Bhawoo bin Dhondee Raksha, and Babya alias Dhunya bin Radhoo, were arraigned before Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey, Session Judge of the Konkun, on the 17th ultimo, for having on the 27th of May last murdered one Babajee bin Sadooshet, an inhabitant of the Tannah district.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The accused No. 1 Bhawoo, and No. 2 Babya, are charged with murder, and plead "not guilty." The man whom the accused are charged with murdering was called Babajee bin Sudooshet Wani. Babajee died in the verandah of his house at about 11 or 11-30 P.M. on the 27th May last. The questions for consideration are, 1st, was Babajee murdered? and 2nd, if so, are the accused proved to have been his murderers? I have no doubt whatever that Babajee was murdered. Two eye-witnesses, Dhondya and Gopala, depose to having seen Babajee murdered. The evidence which they give touching the manner in which Babajee was murdered is corroborated by the evidence given by Dr. Smith, who examined the body after death, and by the witness Wittoo and the policeman Yessoo. Dr. Smith, Wittoo, and Yessoo, all describe the windpipe of Babajee as torn and lacerated. Dr. Smith admitted that the injuries on the throat of Babajee might possibly have been caused by a cart wheel going over his throat; but I do not see any reason whatever for supposing that a cart wheel went over Babajee's throat, while all the other reliable evidence on this point shows that the injuries caused to Babajee's throat were caused by human hands. The witness Kessow Venayek Chitnis declared in Court that Babajee's windpipe was not lacerated, nor the skin of the throat broken, but I believe this witness perjured himself as far as he possibly could without directly contradicting the facts to which he had deposed before the committing Magistrate. Whether the accused murdered Babajee is a much more difficult question to decide. There has been a fearful amount of false swearing on this trial, I feel convinced, both for the prosecution and the defence. The false swearing for the prosecution has been caused by a desire to make the proof perfect; while that for the defence is, I fear, to be attributed to the relationship existing between one of the Mooktyars (authorized agents) for the defence and some of the witnesses in the case. It has been attempted to be proved for the prosecution that the deceased Babajee had four carts laden with straw drawn up in a line outside his house, and that as they were to start for Panwell early, the deceased Babajee, and the boy Dhondya, Wittoo, and Gopal, went to sleep by their carts; that the deceased, Babajee, and Dhondya slept on the same cloth under one cart on either side of the deceased and Dhondya; that at 11 or 11-30 Dhondya was awoke by the struggles of Babajee; that Dhondya alarmed Gopal and Wittoo; that Dhondya and Gopal saw the two accused strangling Babajee, and that Dhondya, Gopal, and Wittoo, all three saw the accused run away from the spot where Babajee was lying. The witness Bhimi, the sister of the deceased, also deposed to having seen the accused running from the spot where Babajee was lying; but I place her deposition altogether out of consideration, for it appears from the Magisterial record that she did not see her brother's body until it was brought by his companions into the verandah of his house. It appears to me that in her anxiety to convict the accused as her brother's murderers, she has deliberately perjured herself. The question of the identity of the accused turns upon the value to be assigned to the evidence of the witnesses Dhondya, Gopal, and Wittoo. The Assessors appear to consider the identity of the accused made out, and therefore they must consider that these witnesses, or some of them, deposed truly before this Court. I confess that I do not feel satisfied with the evidence of Wittoo. He swore positively to his having identified the two accused persons as they ran away; but he admits that he did not see their faces; while before the second class subordinate Magistrate he seems to have declared that he did not recognise the two men who ran away, because they had their backs turned to him. It is possible that he spoke truly before the Court of Sessions, and withheld all he knew during the earlier stages of the enquiry through fear. But it seems to me to be more probable that he has heard and talked so much about the circumstances of Babajee's murder since its perpetration, that he has at last come to believe that he must have seen and identified the accused as well as Dhondya and Gopal whose evidence is more satisfactory, and I believe that they really did identify the accused. Regarding Dhondya there seems never to have been any doubt, for he never seems to have denied that the accused were Babajee's murderers; but Gopal seems to have refrained from mentioning the names of the accused at first through fear. Gopal's evidence, therefore, is open to suspicion; but as I believe that he and Dhondya told the truth in the Court of Sessions, I must hold the identity of the accused proved and convict them accordingly. I should record that one of the Assessors is a particularly intelligent man and a pensioned Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds that the accused Bhawoo bin Dhondee Baksha, and Babia alias Dhunya bin Radhoo, are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Bhawoo bin Dhondee Baksha, and Babya alias Dhunya bin Radhoo have committed the offence of murd[illegible] have thereby comm[illegible] offence punishabl[illegible] 302 of the [illegible] Code; and the [illegible] Dhondee [illegible] Section 30 of the Code of [illegible] this sentence shall have receiv[illegible] Her Majesty's High Court of Ju[illegible] Bom[bay] (Section 380 of the Code of Criminal [Procedu]re).

Mr. Shantaram Narayan ably arg[ued th]e case on [behal]f of the prisoners.

Resolution of the High Court.—We have read and considered the evidence in this case very carefully; but we find the evidence insufficient for the conviction. We think it wholly insufficient to sustain the charge and the conviction cannot stand.—Conviction and sentence annulled, and the prisoners ordered to be discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Any of your correspondents who is capable of affording the information would be conferring a favour on many of your readers who contemplate a trip down the Coast by one of the coasting steamers, if he would point out how a holiday trip of a week or ten days could be best utilized as regards sight-seeing.

Can one within the time specified visit Goa and also the Falls of Gairsoppah of which one hears so much, and if so, at which port should one disembark for the Falls, how make his way to the Falls, &c.? Any hints on these points or which they may suggest, will be welcome.

ONE OF THEM.

Bombay, 25th August.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels does certainly deserve the thanks of all and sundry of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the very liberal provision he has introduced into Sec. 33 of his new Municipal Act by exempting "all vehicles, horses, ponies, or mules belonging to that body" from taxation. Now, Mr. Editor, what valid reason, I ask, can this very honourable gentleman have for being so generous? The Justices, it is well known, are the leading men of the community so far as wealth and position are concerned, and as such should not, in my humble opinion, shirk a burden which they of all others ought cheerfully to bear.

25th August.

ARGUS.

MR. GARRETT AND THE MAIL VANS.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

Sir,—In the note at the bottom of my letter you published to-day, you remark that "Mr. Collett has adopted the erroneous interpretation of this passage put into his head by our contemporary," referring to the passage in my letter, that there is some private understanding between the Post Master General and myself. I cannot, in justice to the gentlemen connected with the *Bombay Gazette*, allow this erroneous impression to be entertained by the public. I therefore positively assert that I had not seen or spoken to any of them or any other person connected with the *Gazette* until after I had written my letter and gave it you for publication, and then went on to the *Gazette* Office and gave the duplicate of my letter to them: nor have I to this moment seen the *Gazette* paper and only use the interpretation commonly put on your words by the public at large.

I had thought my letter would have convinced you that Mr. Garrett did not, as you state in your issue of the 24th instant, do all in his power to regain the vans short of force, for it is evident he would have got the van by simply signing his name any time the forenoon of the day before it was required. You will therefore be good enough to publish this in your issue of to-morrow.—I remain, *Sir, yours truly,*

Bombay, 25th August.

A. R. COLLETT.

EUROPEAN POLICE FORCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I noticed some few days since a letter in the *Times of India* signed "Bobby," and headed "European Police;" it was really a good one, and what is better it was the truth; one thing was wanting to make it perfect which I now propose to supply. This was the rate of military pay which each sergeant of the Horse Artillery and Cavalry would be in the receipt of were they with their corps; and from which by comparing both rates of pay, Military and Police, you will see that a Constable of Police with a family would be far better off in his corps; as the greater portion of the force belong to the Artillery and Cavalry, who are far better paid than the Infantry soldier; at the same time, I do not intend that it should be supposed that the Infantry portion of the Force should not receive the same as the remainder, as they have all to do the same duty; and every man is worthy of his hire. I may here state that the European portion (I mean the small fry; for the large can look to themselves) of the Force, are one of the worst paid at present in Bombay; and there is no doubt, if their case was represented to the proper authorities, there would soon be something done for them, and the sooner the better for many, as they will then be able to dispense with their Marwarree friends who only charge the small sum of fifty per cent. Once you get into their clutches, it is hard to extricate yourself. So Mr. Constable, be aware when dealing with them, and act like the fox, who always sleeps with one eye open. Some would say, why do not the Constables rejoin if they would be better off in their corps; the reason I have been told is, some of them have been in the Force for years, and if they were to rejoin now, they would have to go through the same course of drill as a [illegible] There are other things those men are debarred from being on the "Unattached List," the silv[illegible] annuity, for long and meritorious servi[illegible] [illegible] poor "Bobby" would not be better off drawing and sloping swords:—

H. M.'s Horse Artillery Serjeant.	In Garrison.	In the Field.	H. M.'s Regt. of Cavalry Serjeant.	In Garrison.	In the Field.
	Rs. 39-3	40-12-4		Rs. 31-10-6	32-1
Wife's pay	8	8	Wife's pay	8	8
6 Children	15	15	4 Children	10	10
Total	Rs. 62-3	63-12-4		Rs. 49-10-6	50-1

Exclusive of pay each woman will get half-rations, each child quarter rations, and if the soldier wanted his from the Commissary Department he could have it by paying the sum of Rs. 6-5-4 per month. He also gets boots, bedding and clothing yearly, as well as free water, sweeper and house.

Constable's pay including every thing is as follows:—Rupees 90, Rs. 97-8, Rs. 100, Rs. 120, and Rs. 150. I have been told that it took some of the Constables six years before they got the higher rate of Rs. 100 per month. I have received the rate of pay as a correct one, with the other items, so I trust Mr. Editor you will do what you can for "Bobby," as it is needful those

Bombay, 24th August. HARD TIMES.

P. S.—I have heard that Mr. Souter is well aware of the condition of the Constables, as it has been brought to his notice by some of them, but it is feared there is a "snake in the grass" somewhere, holding him back from doing what his kind disposition tells him ought to be done.

H. T.

THE DECLINE OF THE IMPERIAL FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Spectator.*)

It is natural enough that contemporaneously with the outcry for "no foreign politics" there should be raised a still more vehement cry for casting off our more burdensome colonies. Whatever complicates our national responsibilities is condemned by a party whose one wish it is to substitute the narrowest standard of interest for that of duty; whatever consumes taxes and obstructs commerce is resisted by a party which thinks that the true function of an ambassador is simply that of the nation's "commercial traveller;" but in addition to these objections, which apply to the assumption of *all* external national obligations, there is in the case of our colonies, especially of our self-governing colonies, a very strong though petty feeling of popular jealousy that representatives over whose deliberations we have no control should benefit in any way by our resources, and presume to discuss measures which will be in great part carried out by our help. The almost apologetic tone in which we are recommended to desert Denmark, recall our African squadron and give up resistance to the Slave Trade, rises, even in Parliament, into something like invective such as had hitherto been reserved for the Free States of the American Union, when the question is brought up of defending our brother and cousins in New Zealand against their brave and cunning Maori foes. There is never any lack of voices for cutting Canada adrift, and were Canada to call upon us for any active defence, we should have these voices raised in a very different key, and with a much larger volume of sound. But Canada would find more advocates amongst us than New Zealand, which being at once utterly at our mercy and yet empowered to discuss and influence the management of its own affairs, has been the object of attacks almost unparalleled in their recklessness of assertion and malignant acrimony since the recent defeat of our troops there, and the application to Parliament for pecuniary aid. The truth seems to be that the ultra-selfish policy which cries out "Perish Savoy," or Denmark, or any other State in Europe, rather than we should pay another sixpence in the pound income-tax, is even more irritated by the real *claims* of kindred and direct responsibility which it is felt that our weaker colonies can urge upon us, and kicks against those claims with precisely the same irritation with which a rich man repudiates the expectations of poor relations, especially if those poor relations decline to ask or be influenced by his views in their conduct of their own affairs. Within the last week or two there has been not only no vestige of sympathy for the trials of our New Zealand fellow-countrymen, who are acting under very difficult circumstances, precisely we should act under the same circumstances, but there has been evidently even *more* spring and gusto in the invective which has been levelled at them precisely because they *are* Englishmen taking a thoroughly English course. In China and Japan, where there is no question of self-government by settlers, where everything that is done at all is the act of officials, whether really or only nominally authorized from home the imperial feeling is still dominant. This is partly because we are slaying the Taepings at the cost the Imperial Government of China, not at our own cost, which is a great item in the matter; partly because, so far as we do pay for what is done there, no one assumes the power to over-[illegible] the will of Parliament, and to discuss with [illegible] of responsibility how our money [shall] be spent. That is a great point: and therefore though there is not, and never has been, one thousandth part of the excuse for our hostile operations in China or Japan which there is for hostile operations in New Zealand, the slaughter of Taepings is described as a merciful and noble work, while the resistance offered to the Maori rebellion is characterized as a cold-blooded policy of plunder and extermination. And when to the selfish disgust at the expenditure of English money is added the still more selfish jealousy that those who receive our bounty should presume to have a voice in its apportionment, the imperial feeling gives way utterly, and all those ties of race and language, and political sympathy, and similarity of practical instinct, which should bind us most closely to our colonies, are turned into direct causes of disgust and alienation.

The imperial feeling which is sometimes thought so selfish and ambitious,—and which of course often may be and is so,—rarely declines on a large scale, except from the growth of a deeper selfishness than any which is connected with its rise and extension. The popular delight in widespread influence and far-reaching government, though it may often take very selfish forms and lead to an unjust policy of aggrandizement and conquest, seldom indeed springs from purely selfish impulses, and is *never* successful without something of generosity and magnanimity in the public spirit of the nation which feels it. Political right, it has been finely said, *derive de la capacite* and the imperial instinct in a nation, misguided and unjust as it often is, springs not from a greedy and grasping temper, but from a real consciousness of power for spreading over the world, adapting itself to a great variety of social and political circumstances, and bringing the greatest result out of each. And conversely there are few surer signs of the decay of this power, of contracting spirit in public life, of a failure of real national *vis*, than increasing incapacity to feel the ties which bind us to our countrymen in distant parts of the globe, a disposition to insure ourselves against all possible accidents by lightening the ship and throwing overboard a part of our proper cargo, and most of all, a growing passion of jealousy against our kindred for assuming an independence of our advice when they are aided by our funds. These are not the signs of that moderation which springs from greater knowledge and a finer sense of justice. They are rather the systems of a weakness that bursts into anger at the sight of a rival independent strength.

We at least have never been slow to advocate the noble resignation of power that seems incompatible with that justice for which we look from others. We were the first to raise our voice for the cession of the Ionian Islands, and we have not feared to express the unpopular opinion that we ought to make friends of Spain, and secure her hearty co-operation in our anti-slavery policy in Cuba, even at the sacrifice of Gibraltar. We have said, too, that no colony should be retained in subjection to our yoke which is able and desires to stand alone. But we have contended for these concessions on the broad ground of justice, which can never really be incompatible with a wide imperial policy. And now that a vulgar and selfish cry is being raised for the general contraction of our empire, *not* because our colonies wish to be rid of us, but because we wish to be rid of our obligations to our colonies, we cannot help pointing out how fatally narrow, how ruinous to the political prospects of England, the spread of such a feeling would be. It is urged that while we gain no material advantage by the colonial bond, we pay dearly for it both in the general drain it makes on our naval and military resources at all times, and the very heavy obligation of waging for our settlers colonial wars which we have no powers to prevent and regulate. And these counsels we have heard both in Parliament and out of it during the last week[s] [illegible] ments (in—to withdraw from some of our settlements (in Africa, for example), and to abandon the colonists of New Zealand, as one honourable member said, "to the punishment they have deserved." "We only ask," says the *Times*, "that our colonies should give us no trouble and put us to no expense; that, as they have undertaken the management of their own affairs, they will be so good as to conduct them in their own way, and trouble us neither for advice nor assistance." That is the demand—in appearance reasonable enough—in reality equivalent to a repudiation of all our manifold imperial responsibility for the colonial history of the past, and involving a weak throwing away of that "empire on which the sun never sets," whereof, inconsistently enough, the very same article makes a boast. It is simply absurd to say that we can cast adrift young colonies [illegible] at the critical moment of their [illegible] remain a great people. For what [illegible] mean? It means, first, that [illegible] to admit any responsibility for [illegible] of the colonists, and often [illegible] sustained in an unpopular course against that will. It means, next, that as we are not willing to take the responsibility of the course thus modified and guided from home, so also we are not willing to take the credit of governing the young colony at all,—for we cannot of course assume to Great Britain her share in the credit and glory of her colonial empire, and repudiate her share in its misfortunes and mistakes. It means therefore that, simply out of parsimony or petulant jealousy, or both, we wish to rid ourselves of all those duties of a great nation which respect the planting out in the world of our own surplus population, that we ignore the obligation to look after, aid, and protect them, and care nothing for the future influence that this should gain us, both abroad and at home,—for the elasticity it secures for our industrial system in England,—for the alliances it prepares for our Government in distant quarters of the globe hereafter,—for the beneficent function in short, so peculiarly belonging to a Government, so incapable of efficient exercise by any but *strong* Government, of fostering the infancy of peoples that are offshoots from that under its own rule. No doubt if we are to care for these things, we must occasionally be thereby involved in perplexities and sacrifices. It is no trifling glory to reckon so many thriving young nations amongst our offspring; it is no trifling care which we thereby take upon ourselves. But what colony could trust us in future, how could we trust ourselves in future, if we are to abandon in disgust the young nations we have thus taught to lean upon us, at the moment of their deepest peril? It is idle to say that they have got free institutions and will not follow our advice. We voluntarily gave them these free institutions because we wished to diminish our own responsibility, and thought it essential to their growth and strength to give them, and we cannot blame them for using the limited freedom we encouraged them to exercise. The responsibility for intrusting a measure of popular power to the colonies is as much our's as any other, and though it undoubtedly *diminishes* the claim upon our help, it cannot cancel it so long as any substantial power has been retained by the Home Government to control and modify their political and military measures.

In the case of New Zealand, to abandon the colony now as we are recommended to do, would be the most iniquitous of crimes. The governor under whom the war has broken out is a pacific governor, most unpopular in the colony, forced upon it by our will, who suspended the war for two years when it would naturally have been pushed on to a speedier conclusion, and who emphatically declares the cause of the colonists to be just. Could there be a worse national treachery than to wash our hands of such a war and leave the colony to its fate, simply because our crack regiments dislike so distant a station, and write home very ignorant and wholly erroneous accounts of the origin of the war? The more we consider the language that has been used within the last few weeks on this subject the more we feel that it springs from selfish impotence, not from any feeling of either justice or prudence,—and that if it were to spread amongst us the imperial power of England must decay, not from any access of temperance and equity, but from the failure of courage and trust;—in short, from the drying up of that eager sympathy with the enterprises of our own people and that confidence in their English uprightness, which are the springs of all healthy national genius for empire, and with the loss of which great races shrink back into nations, and nations, into petty States.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—August 25th.

Fraser, Captain H., Staff Corps, from England.

Bennett, Cornet W. F., 7th Hussars, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 25th.

Wallace, Lieutenant, Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, to Kirkee.

Player, Lieutenant, Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, to Kirkee.

Don, Assistant Surgeon W. G., 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—August 25th.

By Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant T. E. Strong, 3rd Regiment N. I., for ten days from date of departure, within musters.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1864.

Captain J. C. Farquharson, H. M.'s 3rd Regt. L. C., Acting Military Paymaster, Poona Division, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant C. P. Newport, H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant H. Gardiner, H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant A. H. Sweney, H. M.'s 2nd Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers).

Captain W. D. Chapman, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kamptee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Patrick Briody, late of the 14th Hussars, 10*d.* per diem, from the date on which he shall have ceased to draw Regimental Pay.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1864.

Officers Commanding European and Native Corps are authorized to draw compensation for clothing for broken periods in the year at such time as may be necessary to settle discharged and pensioned soldiers' claims and estates of deceased men.

The undermentioned Out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Edward Farey, late 81st Foot, 1*s.* per diem, from the date on which he shall have ceased to draw Regimental Pay.

Captain John Graham, Cadre 2nd Grenadier N. I., is transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his own request.

The G. O. No. 360, dated 8th August last, granting Major H. S. Cochrane, V.C., H. M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, a furlough to Europe for 20 months, on medical certificate, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1864.

Major J. T. Annesley, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Paymaster, Poona Division.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 24th Aug.

The following promotions are made:—

Lieutenant A. T. Reid, Squadron Officer 3rd Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Stevenson, who vacates on the expiration of 20 months leave to Europe.

3rd Regiment Scinde Horse.—Lieutenant R. V. Malden doing duty Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Reid.

Lieutenant E. S. Reynolds, General List, to be doing duty Officer, vice Malden.

19th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant S. J. Wandby, to be doing duty Officer.

25th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. Gardiner, 8th Regiment N. I., to be officiating doing duty Officer, vice Cuninghame.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Lieutenant T. J. Wharton, 97th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This Officer is not available for duty with Troops and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant J. Edwards, G. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, for twenty days from date of departure, on private affairs.

Captain R. B. Moore, Commandant 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse, Cadre 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, from 29th August to 19th September, and Lieutenant A. H. Sweney, 2nd Gr. Regiment N. I., from 18th to 31st August, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major H. R. Hathway has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda during the absence of Captain L. C. Barton, with effect from the 1st April 1864.

Mr. R. B. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Coroner of Bombay, in succession to Mr. John Connon, resigned.

Major W. Pirie, Captain of the Kurrachee Police, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Cause at Bombay:—

J. F. Hore, Esq., to be First Judge.

R. T. Reid, Esq., LL.D., to act First Judge.

F. D. Faithfull, Esq., to be Second Judge.

Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., to be Third Judge.

N. Spencer, Esq., to be Fourth Judge.

Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wasoodew to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Belgaum, continuing to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart, of the Bombay Civil Service, is allowed an extension of one year of the Furlough granted him on the 16th December last.

Mr. W. Wedderburn to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

P. Venkutrow, Mahalkurry of Ankola, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2d Class, and with the powers contemplated in Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Canara District.

Mahadew Row Ballal, Mahalkurree of Mudgode, is vested with the powers contemplated in Section 38 of the Code Criminal Procedure in the Canara District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Mr. W. A[illegible] as First Assistant Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court.

Azam Ramprasad Luxmelar, Mamlutdar of Du[illegible], to be Probationary Duftardar to the Collector of [illegible], vice Row Bahadoor Hurree Moreshwar, deceased.

Mr. G. W. Strettell, Inspector, Forest Department, [illegible] is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Lieutenant A. M. Phillips, of the Sawuntwaree L[illegible] Corps, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathee language.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following arrangements on the transfer of the services of Lieutenant A. Lemessurier, R. E., to the Railway Department:—

Captain J. G. Mellis, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, [illegible] to be Acting Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee. [illegible]

Captain J. S. Trevor, R. E., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate from the 24th instant.

Lieutenant A. Le Messurier, R.E., is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department from the 24th instant.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

[*From the Gazette of July 19.*]

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's Indian forces, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct during the operations at Umbeyla, on the north-western frontier of India, as recorded against his name viz.:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Henry William Pitcher, Adjutant 4th Punjab Infantry, for the daring and gallant manner in which, in the course of the recent operations against the frontier tribes, on October 30, 1863, he led a party of his regiment to recapture the Crag Picket, after its garrison had been driven in by the enemy, on which occasion 60 of them were killed in desperate hand-to-hand fighting. From the nature of the approach to the top of the Crag among the large rocks one or two men only could advance at one time; "and while I ascended one path," relate Major Keyes, commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, "I directed Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, to push up another at the head of a few men. He led this party with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, and was the first man to gain the top of the Crag on his side of the attack. Lieutenant Pitcher, equally cool and daring, led a party of men up to the last rock, until he was knocked down and stunned by a large stone thrown from above, within a few yards of him. Lieutenant Pitcher also displayed great gallantry in leading on a party of his regiment to endeavour to recover the Craig Picket when it again fell into the enemy's hands, on November 13, as related in the following extract from Major Keye's report of the 16th of that month:—"The duty of leading the first charge devolved upon Lieutenant Pitcher, and beg to bring to the special notice of the brigadier-general commanding the admirable manner in which he performed this important duty. He was by many yards the foremost of his party, and the gallant bearing of this excellent young officer was the admiration of all spectators. It is impossible to say too much, or to overrate his services on this occasion. Lieutenant Pitcher was severely wounded, and was obliged to be carried back."

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, July 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major—General Francis Rawdon Chesney to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General Sir Robert William Gardiner, G.C.B., deceased.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Charles Frederick Marriott, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice James Dunlop, who retires; Samuel Garnett, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice John James Eastwood Bigger, who retires; Henry Blackburne Hamilton, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice George Lowshere Crofton, who retires; Lieut. Walter Blackford Gifford to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Fyer, promoted.

2nd Dragoons.—Lieutenant Hugh Edmond Browning to be Captain by purchase, vice Thomas Philip Parr, who retires; Cornet Thomas Jessop to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Browning; Samuel Frederick Stewart Cleland, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Jessop.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant Russell England to be Captain by purchase, vice Arthur Watson De Capell Brooke, who retire; Cornet John Lawrence to be Lieutenant by purchase, vise England; Thomas Henry Porker, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Lawrence.

13th Hussars.—Captain George James Gilbard, from the 16th Lancers, to be Captain, vice W. P. Bagenal, who exchanges.

15th Hussars.—Rochford Hamilton Rochfort-Boyd, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice H. Bancroft, transferred to the 17th Lancers.

16th Lancers.—Captain Walter P. Bagenal, from the 13th Hussars, to be Captain, vice G. J. Gilbard, who exchanges.

17th Lancers.—Major Lewis Edward Knight to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Sir William Gordon, Bart, who retires; Captain Hon. William Henry Curzon to be Major by purchase, vice Knight; Lieutenant Braithwaite Chamley to be Captain by purchase, vice Hon. W. H. Curzon; Cornet Edward Corbett to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chamley; Cornet Henson Bancroft, from 15th Hussars, to be Cornet, vice Corbett.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Anthony Benn to be Colonel, vice Robert Burn, removed as a General Officer; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. David M'Dowall Fraser to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Benn Second Captain and Brevet-Major Lionel Bridge to be Captain, vice J. R. J. Robertson, placed upon half-pay; Second Captain and Brevet-Major Alured Clarke Johnson to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser; Second Captain James Edward Corduer to be Captain, vice Peter Macfarlane Syme, retired upon half-pay; Lieutenant Charles Gilbert Robinson to be Second Captain, vice George Cracklow, Removed to the half-pay list; Lieutenant Stephen Henry Edward Chamier to be Second Captain, vice Eardley William Childers, removed to the Supernumerary List; Lieutenant Henry M'Leod to be Second Captain, vice Brevet Major Bridge; Lieutenant the Hon. Robert Villiers Dillon to be Second Captain, vice Brevet Major Johnson; Lieutenant Charles Somner Sedley Taylor to be Second Captain, vice Cordner; Gentleman Cadet John Ford Bally, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice Chamier; Gentleman Cadet Samuel Rudge, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Leod; Gentleman Cadet Edmund Downes, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Arthur George Dugdale, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice Earnest St. George Cobbold, resigned; Gentleman Cadet Rodney Edward Mandy, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon. R. V. Dillon; Gentleman Cadet Robert Gerald Fitzgerald, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson; Gentleman Cadet Stewart Murray, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows:—

Captain John Fulton, from 30th October, 1861, to 14th May, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Hutchinson, from 25th to 24th February, 1851.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Nuthall, from 15th to 14th September, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Macpherson, from 29th to 28th September, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Bond, from 1st to 2nd October, 1862.

Captain John M'Kenzie Macintyre, from 25th to 24th February, 1861.

Captain William James Bradford, from 15th to 14th September, 1861.

Captain George Cayley Robinson, from 29th to 28th September, 1861.

Captain Francis Cobbe, from 19th June, 1862, to 24th December, 1861.

Captain Charles Elliot, C. B. from 15th June, 1862 to 24th December, 1861.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Godfrey Pearse, from 1st October, to 9th June, 1862.

Captain George Dangerfield, from 1st October to 16th June, 1862.

Captain Alexander H. Dawson, from 1st to 2nd October, 1862.

Second Captain Robert Pope, from 25th February to 13th September, 1861.

Second Captain Charles Johnson, from 13th to 14th September, 1861.

Second Captain Thomas J. M. Hog, from 15th to 25th September, 1861.

Second Captain George Haggard, from 28th September to 24th December, 1861.

Second Captain Francis Charles Trevor, from 15th to 19th June, 1862.

Second Captain Duncan J. M'Grigor, from 1st to 2nd October, 1862.

Captain James Henry Reid, from 1st October, 1862, to 21st December, 1861.

Captain Walter J. H. Stephenson, from 1st October, to 27th June, 1862.

Second Captain Walter W. Woodward, from 29th May to 18th February, 1861.

Second Captain George F. Worsley, from 11th July to 18th February, 1861.

Second Captain John Ritchie, from 2nd October to 18th February, 1861.

Second Captain Charles Henry Strutt, from 27th June 1863, to 11th June, 1861.

Second Captain Thomas P. Berthon, from 1st October, 1862, to 24th December, 1861.

Second Captain John Tasker from 21st October to 27th June, 1862.

Second Captain Philip H. Harcourt, from 2nd January, 1863, to 21st October, 1862.

Second Captain Henry C. B. Tanner, from 18th February to 2nd January, 1863.

Second Captain Arthur Garey, from 10th March to 18th February, 1863.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to be antedated as follows:—

Second Captain Henry Arcibald Mallock to the 24th of June, 1863.

Second Captain Edward Charles W. Raynsford to the 1st of September 1863.

Second Captain Robert R. Franks to the 7th October, 1863.

Second Captain Rawson Aislabie to the 11th of November, 1863.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Captain and Brevet-Major John Clayton Cowell, C. B. on the Seconded List, to be Captain; Second Captain Robert Hawthorn to be Captain, vice Schaw, placed on the Supernumerary List; Lieutenant Charles William Wilson to be Second Captain, vice Hawthorn; Lieutenant Robert Murdoch Smith to be Second Captain, vice Festing, seconded; Gentleman-Cadet James Ford Donard, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank vice Home, promoted; Gentleman-Cadet James Simpson, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Liutenant, with temporary rank, vice Smith; Gentleman-Cadet Nathaniel Westaway, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank, vice Macswen, deceased; Gentleman-Cadet George Macdonald, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant with temporary rank, vice Wilson.

The undermentioned Lieutenants with temporary rank, to be Lieutenants with permanent rank, viz—Aured de Vere Brooke, James Robert M'Cullagh, Malcolm William Rogers, George Ainslie Lechmere Aston Whitmore, Albert Eugene Dummler, Jeremy Taylor Marsh, Robert John Henry Parket, Henry Champernowne, Clayton Scudamore Beauchamp, William Osborn, Leslock Francis Boileau, Charles Edward Pridden, Thomas Brown Blake Savi, William Sedgwick.

Military Train.—Gentleman-Cadet Daniel List Brain, from the Royal Military College, to Ensign without purchase, vice S. K. Wiakworth, retired.

1st Regiment of Foot.—The second Christian name of Ensign Mitford is "Eustace," and not "Eustrace," as previously stated.

3rd Foot.—Captain John Otway Wemyss to be Major by purchase, vice Robert Sandford Warburton, who retires; Captain Henry Stratton Bates, from half-pay, late 65th Foot, to be Captain, vice Henry George E. Somerset who retires upon half-pay on appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners; Lieutenant Albert Peachey to be Captain by purchase, vice Wemyss; Ensign Herbert Stoddart Neild to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Peachey; Ensign Edward Openshaw to be Lieutenant by purchase vice John Law, who retires; Gentleman Cadet George Robert [T]aylor, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Neild; Gentleman Cadet Robert Low, from [the] Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, [vice] Openshaw. The appointment of Gentleman Cadet [illegible]

10th Foot.—Lieutenant John Lovell Kelly to be Captain by purchase, vice Richard Salisbury Bagge, who retires; Ensign Archibald Glen to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Kelly; Gentleman Cadet Frederick Norman Innes Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Glen.

16th Foot.—Major Patrick William Sydenham Ross, from the 35th Foot, to be Major, vice C. Armstrong, who exchanges.

27th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Russell Mecham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edward Austin Kenny, deceased.

31st Foot.—Ensign Rowley Richard Conway Hill to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ensign Townsend, who has resigned, the appointment.

35th Foot.—Major Charles Armstrong, from the 16th Foot, to be Major, vice P. W. S. Ross, who exchanges.

63rd Foot.—Ensign Thomas Colville to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice George Wyatvile Wynford Knapp, who retires; Gentleman Cadet William Stephens Ward, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Colville.

74th Foot.—Ensign George Farie, from the 96th Foot, to be Ensign, vice P. H. C. Bettridge, who exchanges.

76th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Elidor Whinyates, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice V. Chater, transferred to the 91st Foot.

89th Foot.—Sergeant Francis W. Osborne, from the 70th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice W. Sibbald, transferred to the 51st Foot.

91st Foot.—Ensign, Atherton Powys Maurice to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Elliot Armstrong, who retires; Ensign Vernon Chater, from the 76th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Maurice.

92nd Foot.—Lieutenant John Crosland Hay to be Captain by purchase, vice Henry Rodolph De Anyers Willis, who retires; Ensign Loftus Corbet Singleton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Hay; Gentleman Cadet Alfred Tufnell Robson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Singleton; Lieutenant Alexander Forbes Mackay to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hay, promoted.

96th Foot.—Ensign Paul Henry Caradoc Bettridge from the 74th Foot, to be Ensign, vice George Farie, who exchanges.

102nd Foot.—The commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant John Duncan to be antedated to the 20th of August, 1862.

5th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant Anthony Edmond Donelan to be Adjutant.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Lieutenant Mortimer James Macdonald to be Captain by purchase, vice Henry Basil Houson, who retires; Ensign Sydenham Clitherow M'Gill to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Macdonald; Charles George Godfrey, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice M'Gill.

CAVALRY DEPOT (CANTERBURY).

Cornet Richard D'Olier George, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Cornet W. H. Field, 8th Hussars, who joins his regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Patrick O'Connor, gent., to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon.

The surname of the gentleman appointed an Acting Assistant-Surgeon on the 5th of July, 1864, is Hogan, and not Hagan, as then stated.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Michell, K. C. B., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, to be General, vice Sir Robert William Gardiner, G. C. B., deceased.

Major-General Sir William Brereton, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir John Michell.

Colonel Robert Burn, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, vice Sir William Brereton.

Paymaster Henry William Vynor, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Capt.

Paymaster William Henry Browning, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Paymaster Augustus Staveley Murray, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

In consequence of the promotion of Major-General Sir William Brereton, the undermentioned officers on the Retired Full Pay List of the Royal Artillery, who stood before him on the Effective List at the time of their retirement, to be promoted as follows:—

Major-General Joseph Darby to be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Richard Thomas King to be Lieutenant-General.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant James Thomas Wightman, on half-pay, 67th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/8d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	11 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......	176 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	56 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	236 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	8 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	4 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm. (incldg. n. sh.)
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	17
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	145 per cent. pm. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	9 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	44 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	10½ per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	62 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 67,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 19,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 700 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. [nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	2 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36	92½ to 93
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103 to 103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	219
Carolus	229
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	222
Bar Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 24th August 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 625 to 656
New Dhollera, (ready.)	635 to 650
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	650
New Oomrawuttee	605 to 610
New Dharwar Sawgined	705 to 707
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veraval	535 to 545
New Khandeish	535 to 545
New Porsience	600 to 605
New Arcote	620 to 625
New Mangalore	530
New Hingunghaut	655 to 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,526.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	29 to 32. 36 to 38.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

THE COTTON AND PIECE GOODS MARKETS.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, August 3.*)

Manchester, Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

The week has closed with fully as subdued a spirit as there was at the close of last week. [illegible] the money market, and is further excited by an apprehension that the Confederate States have been indirectly so[unding] the Federal Government on the subject of peace. The circumstance which has given rise to this apprehension shows how sensitive the mind of the commercial public is to the slightest indications of a change in American sentiment as to the continuance of the war. The Liverpool market has been affected in precisely the same way; but the most reliable accounts this afternoon have stated that good cottons could not be bought under Friday's prices, and this report has had a rather favourable effect on our Exchange towards the close of business.

The manufacturers of the district have abstained very decidedly from purchasing, or attempting to purchase, throstle warps and twist and weft cops of all numbers; and the consequence is that a disposition to yield a little in price is observable among the producers, more, however, in the range 32 than either above or below it. Similar signs of some slight further weakness are shown by spinners of 16's to 24's water twists, which are neglected by shippers. On the other hand, the lately depressed 8's to 12's low mule twist, which has gained 1d. per lb. in the last fortnight, is again rather dearer to-day, under a continuance of some demand for the continent. And very full prices are paid for 30's and 32's water, 38's, 40's, and [illegible] all best yarns, taken to a limited extent [illegible] and German account. The makers of tw[illegible] done a little business these two days in 40[illegible] steady rates; 60's are dull and slightly [illegible] and 100's are firm, with a small dem[and] [illegible] higher numbers are perfectly sustained [illegible] vance by the long contracts in hand [illegible] demand as is still unsatisfied.

The cloth market at large is very inanimate, and the sales were few and small. Letters from Calcutta are received, but they induce no business. It is generally considered that prices show more of a bias to-day against manufacturers than they before, but they are very little tested.

We have received the following remarks in reference to a communication which we published a few weeks back:—

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—"A Cotton Spinner," in your impression of the 30th ult. scarcely does full justice to the ability of our Liverpool friends to make "brick without straw." If he had looked a little further into the very circulars to which he refers, he would have found a more brilliant instance of the versatility of their genius.

The circular of July 15 states the stock of gined Dharwar, Broach Dhollera, Oomrawuttee, &c. Mangrole, &c. Coomptah, Scinde, Madras—Tinivelly, Madras—Western at 20,671

The circular of July 22 gives the imports of above descriptions at 4,542

25,213

The same circular gives the quantity taken by the trade, and actually exported at about the same amount, leaving a stock of the above nine descriptions (not reckoning *et ceteras*) of *nil*. It was open to add an average of 5,000 bales each to the stock of the above kinds, thus making a correction to the amount of 50,000 bales in one circular; or to give an example of the redundancy of their resources by adopting another plan. They chose the latter, and amalgamated the stock of the Surats, &c. with the Bengals.

The unfortunate arrival of large quantities of Surats in the week ending July 29 perhaps prevented a further amalgamation with the Chinas.

Another Cotton Spinner.

The following circular has been issued by Messrs. Neill, Brothers, and Co.:—

London and Manchester, August 1.

The month opened with an active market and advancing prices, in consequence mainly of the more pacific aspect of affairs on the continent. Prices ran a little ahead of what spinners and manufacturers could afford to pay at existing prices of goods. This, and the scarcity of desirable qualities of cotton, have for the latter half of the month checked the demand. Still as foreshadowed in our last monthly circular, it has exceeded the supply, and, notwithstanding large imports during the last weeks stocks have decreased.

The average weekly sales for home consumption at Liverpool during the month have been 38,000 bales, while the actual export has averaged 17,000, making jointly a drain of 55,000 bales per week. Meantime the average weekly import has only amounted to 37,000 bales. Hence, since the 1st instant the stock of American has fallen from 18,000 to 12,000 bales; that of Brazil and Egyptian from 85,000 to 73,000 bales; that of Turkish and Greek from 20,000 to 17,000 bales; that of East Indian from 105,000 to 74,000 bales; that of China from 76,000 to 56,000 bales; and the total of all kinds from 309,000 to 238,000 bales.

It is somewhat remarkable that the gradual reduction in stocks which has taken place for some months past has occurred, in the face of an increase of no less than 482,000 bales, or 50 per cent. in the import since the beginning of the year. Compared with the average consumption and exports of the month, the stock of American, Brazil, and Egyptian, is now equal to the demands of five weeks, while that of Turkish is equal to the needs of ten and a half weeks, and that of East India and China to those of less than four weeks. The supply, however, of the latter kinds known to be afloat shows nearly the same rate of increase as the imports have done for so far this year, viz. (weights considered) about 47 per cent. The figures are 446,000 bales East India, against 322,000 last year, and 141,000 piculs China, against 57,000. There is, therefore, a fair supply of short-stapled cotton in prospect for the next three months, but perhaps not enough to give any increase of stock, while that of the long staples must steadily decline till replenished by fresh arrivals, and the new Egyptian crop towards the end of the year.

Our advices from the Levant as to the new cotton crop are most encouraging. In Macedonia and in Greece the yield is expected to be double that of last year, and in Asia Minor also a large increase is looked for. At first many of the farmers feared to plant the article to any extent, distrusting the continuance of high prices. But the large profits gained by those who had courage to try, and the continuance of high prices, have had their natural effect in inspiring confidence, and inducing a large increase of the growth. The weather has been generally favourable, and from locusts, a visitation of which caused much damage last year, little injury has yet been sustained. Macedonian cotton, even of the native seed, being softer and more silky than Smyrna, is gaining in the estimation of spinners, prices as high as 26d. to 27d. having been paid for fine qualities, while the produce of American seed would, were there any in the market, bring still higher rates.

From America there is nothing cheering to report. No decided successes have occurred for either belligerent, and the vast majority of the people on both sides are as determined as ever. Nothing like a powerful peace party has yet shown itself. The telegrams by the Asia brought rumours of what were termed peace negotiations, but by the particulars which have been received to-day they appear to resolve themselves into the efforts of some Democratic politicians, of the class in American parlance termed "Copperheads," to find a programme of re-construction which they could adopt as their "platform" at the ensuing election, and to give it the weight of the assent of certain Confederate refugees in Canada. It is generally known that this class of politicians they can hardly be termed a party) have all along clung to the idea of re-construction upon the terms of as nearly as possible the *status quo ante bellum*. But even on this side of the Atlantic it will readily be seen that too much blood has been shed on both sides to render that solution possible. The honest, resolute, and extreme men on both sides will consent to anything rather than re-construction upon such a basis, and no party in the North is yet prepared for separation.

As to the future course of prices, no very decided opinion can be drawn from any of the foregoing data. The decreasing stocks and imports of long-stapled sorts would point to an advance in the value of these, but it is impossible to say how far this may be modified by the consumption being directed to other sorts. For example, while fair Egyptian is worth 30d. fair China, superior in colour and cleanliness, can be bought for 19½d.—a margin of 10½d per lb. During the ensuing four months, the supplies, taken *as a whole*, may hardly keep pace with the demand, and prices may readily be forced up further by any revival of activity at Manchester; but, on the other hand, the aspect of the money market is not encouraging, and at present high prices it is not difficult to find abundant reason for caution.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Ship.	Commander.	From
25	Sir Hugh Rose	——	Calcutta June 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Ship.	Commander.	To
25	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Comorin*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. M. Loughlin; 7 Commissioned Rank and File of H. M.'s various Regiments, two women, and 3 children.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Anna Henderson*, C. Eiffe, bound to Moulmein.

Brig *Keerata Rudeea*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.

Ship *Canna Family*, James Miller, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Essex* for Cochin and Calcutta.

Ship *Shaw Allum* for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 25th August 1864.

London.

Magadia—2 packages fish maws, 3¼ cwt., Faruibhoy Goolam Hoosain & Co.

Liverpool.

Advance—18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Gellabhoy Khanbhoy; 100 bales jute, 275 cwt., Treecumjee Calnjee.

Arran—46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Pranjeevundas Hurgovandass & Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Vithuldass Cooverjee; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Khattow Natha.

Assaye—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Bapoobhai Visram; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Mangesh Pandourang.

Caroline—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons.

City of Foochow—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., James W. Wright & Co.; 58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Camajee Pochajee & Co.

Coronet—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Comber Son & Co.

Euretta—19 bales cotton, 66½ cwt., Camajee Pochajee & Co.

Mautura—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Velljee Ladha & Co.; 53 bales cotton, 185 cwt., Dossabhoy Kirpall & Co.

Sailor Prince—110 bundles coir yarn, 75 cwt. 3 qr. 26 lbs., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Shannon—66 bags linseed, 99 cwt., Khetsey Vidhore.

Zemindar—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ootomchund Muncharam; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Dhunjee Jaipall; 44 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Havre.

Indus—104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Dinsha Maneckjee.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Sabette*—7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, E. J. Ebram.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Sabette*—5½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram & Co; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurdevdass Buldevdass; 13 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Shreeram Dowlatram; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Guneshdass Cristnadass; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Luxmidass Sewdass; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Colliandass Joetta; 35½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meersomon Moses; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Mahomed Esan & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee & Co.; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hurdevdass Buldevdass; 7 chests [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

[illegible] the tone and articulation are both damaged by [illegible] of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect [illegible]

THE [illegible]IONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

[illegible] direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 16th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. | RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FERRABHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 ... 4 "
" 12 ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 80,000,000 ([illegible]). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion) and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do	1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs 2-57 cts.	"
3 do do	2-51	"
Sight	2-46	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BORRET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Demand	2s. 0⅛d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 5 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 6 "
" " 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd J[illegible] 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per anm.
Do. 9 do. do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6 do. do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4 do. do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3 do. do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs 22,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s. 0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW [illegible]ANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do.	2s. 0d.	"
1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, [illegible] other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 5 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઆન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अँड चाइना बाक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH
With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)
PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5½ "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 "
Do. " 12 " " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGERIA, Esq.
BHUGOWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Demand	2s.	

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay August 16th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबे तडींग बँड ब्यांकींग आसोशीयेशन लीमिटड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 4 do.	4	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ... at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 "	2s 0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s. 0¼d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

FOR SALE.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 8[illegible] feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain "
Coffee "
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nut.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Pe[illegible]er.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840. The annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly.* A *grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of a fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Saudes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefit which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,412 for		£6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was		£1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were		£792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch		£442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring in the Profit Scale at the age of 3[illegible], in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,

	Rs.	480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cet. for Profit	"	228 0 0
	Rs.	252 0 0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	"	116 13 11
	Rs.	129 2 9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; [illegible] on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
	James Wagstaff, Esq., London
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Barton Wood, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Henry Jump, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	"	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	"	880,00
The Funds of the Company exceed	"	20,0000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.:
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1-8 each.:
Gravie
Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

Extracts from the Graefenberg Company's Almanac Continued.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
(Entirely Vegetable.)

THIS remarkable pill, of which more are daily sold than of all other pills together, was discovered under the following circumstances:

A Physician of mature years had suffered for more than a quarter of century from disease arising from indigestion and billious troubles. During his illness he learned, by profound research and study, that the great obstacle in the way of a cure was that physicians treated all the diseases of indigetion as *separate* complaints, while, as they *all* arise from derangement of the digestive organs, they should be grouped into one class, and a remedy prepared which, by striking at the very root of the difficulty, would entirely eradicate it from the system. Following out the plan suggested by this discovery, and aided by the most eminent medical and scientific men of the age, he combined the simple yet wonderfully effective Graefenberg Pill. It entirely restored him to health and has never failed to prove equally efficacious since. It is a striking evidence of the vast curative power of vegetable simples when combined and used in accordance with the laws of nature.

Nature cures the diseases arising from the same *cause* with the same remedies, no matter by what diversity of name they are known. All of the leading principles of natural cures enter into the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills; hence their great efficacy in any of the following complaints.

Bilious Complaints,
Asthma,
Constipation,
Dyspepsia,
Erysipelas,
Low, Nervous, and Simple Fevers,
Gastric Fevers,
Gripes,
Heartburn,
Headache,
Indigestion,
Hysterics,
Liver Complaint,
Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, and all Diseases arising from want of action in the Digestive Organs,
Boils,
Deficient action of Bowels,
Catarrah,
Cough of Pregnancy,
Difficult Breathing,
Acid Stomach,
Dyspeptic Consumption,
Imperfect Digestion,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Flatulency,
Frequent Bleeding at the Nose,
Fainting,
Nightmare,
Inflammation of Vital Parts,
Inflammation of the Stomach,
Jaundice, &c.

My position as a clergyman, and at the head of a large literary, educational institution, has given me opportunities to extend the use of your medicines, and I wish to say that I have used no medicines in which I have so large confidence as I have in those of the Graefenberg Company.

GEO. S. CHADBOURNE, Poultney, Vt.

I can truly say that I believe the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have been the means of saving my life on more than one occasion. In my opinion there is no medicine more valuable in bilious complaints.

JOHN M. BALTHIS, Victoria, Knox Co., Ill.

I, William Smith, Governor of Virginia, certify and make known that Joseph Prentice—who signs a certificate relating to the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—is the Clerk of the Court of this State. The said certificate embraces the names of the most reliable and responsible people in this community, and certifies to the invariable curative action of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

And I further testify that full credit and faith are due and ought to be given to said certificates.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my [illegible] caused the great Seal of the State to be affix[illegible]

WILLIAM SM[illegible]

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, certify that for many years we have frequently used in our families various kinds of medicines, some of which have been prescribed by our family physicians, and some others, called "patent medicines," we have purchased from druggists and merchants who had them for sale. We have recently used the "Graefenberg Family Medicines; we have [illegible] tested their *virtue* and *merit* by using them at different times; we have seen and heard of their remarkable efficacy both in our own and other families, and we deem them *decidedly* the most *deserving* the safest, and most valuable family medicine ever offered to the public, and we recommend them to all who need medicine.

B. B. ANDERSON, WILLIAM ELY,
RAULIN ANDERSON, JOHN HEAVERIN,
ELIAS THOMAS, GEORGE McMISLE.

I, James Houston, Justice of the Peace for Bracken County, Kentucky, hereby certify, that the subscribers to the foregoing certificate are citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, and I know them to be persons of strict veracity and good repute, and am sure they would not lend their names as above, but with utmost confidence in the medicine. Having used the "Graefengerg Vegetable Pills" in my family, I cheerfully add my testimony in their favor.

Given under my hand and seal,
JAMES HOUSTON, Justice of the Peace.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Persia, Cattaraugus County N. Y., and the town of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., most cheerfully certify that we and our families have used the Graefenberg Family Medicines, and with the most gratifying results. We believe they justly merit the good qualities claimed for them by the Graefenberg Company, and would confidently recommend them to the public.

Signed by Geo. S. Hicker; Thomas J. Parker, physician; Abraham Sucker, farmer; I. P. Rollen, farmer; John Havens, merchant; Ely Page, farmer; Stephen Hooker, farmer; E. J. Goss, drover; G. F. Southwick, farmer; P. Walden, farmer; Wm. Griffiths, butcher; D. Grannis, wheelwright; Edwin P. Daily, builder; H. N. Hooker, merchant; John Barnheart, farmer; E. Van Dorke, cordwainer.

Sworn before JOHN B. WILBOR, Justice of the Peace.

Having had occasion, we made use of the celebrated "Graefenberg Family Medicines," and can say truly that they are most excellent, and we most cheerfully [illegible] our testimonial of their worth.

T. H. MITCHELL, ANTHONY M[illegible]SS,
S. H. KNAPER, C. C. KNAPER,
B. T. WOODRUFF, all of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Price of the Pills in Bombay 9 annas per Box. McCOMBIE & SONS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, Jacconets, T. Cloths, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(Just Landed.)

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles,
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

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